



Atlas Maritimus;
OR THE
SEA-ATLAS,
Being a Book of Maritime Cards.

Describing

The Sea-Coasts, Capes, Headlands, Sands, Shoals, Rocks and
Dangers. The Bays, Roads, Harbors, Rivers and Ports,
in most of the known Parts of the

WORLD,

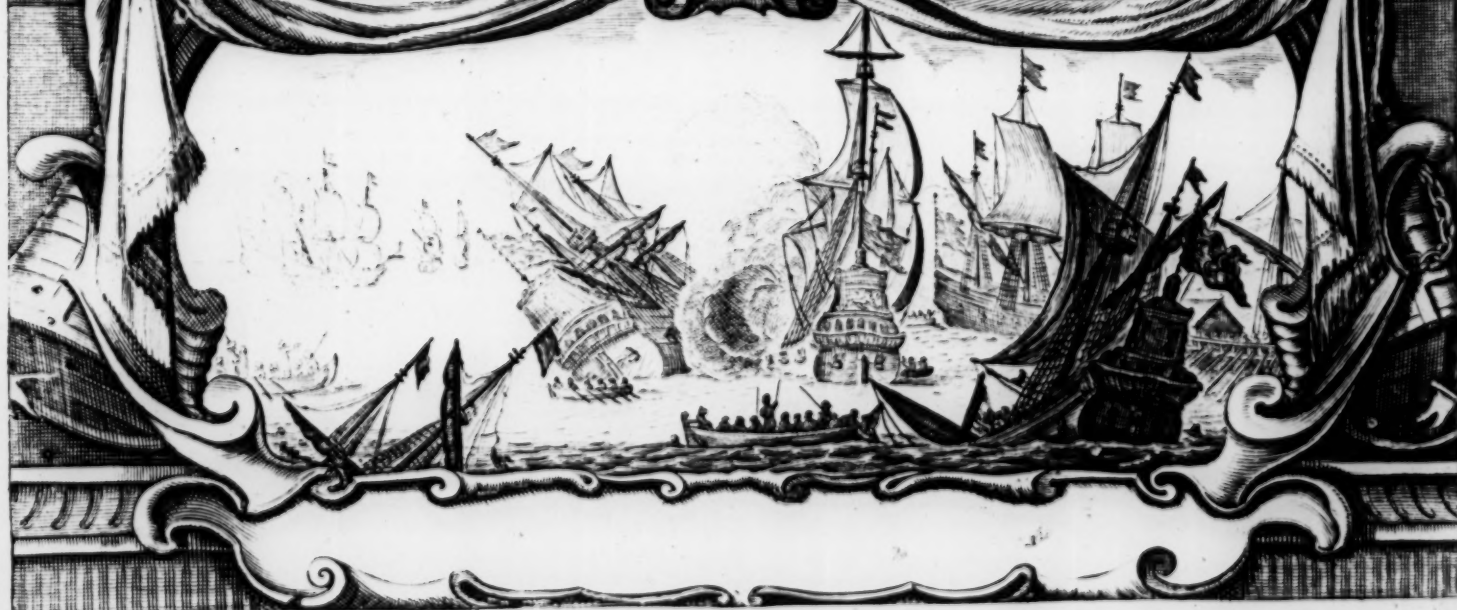
Collected from the latest and best Discoveries that have been made
by divers able and experienced Navigators.



Arch. Bod. C.
122.

At AMSTERDAM,

Printed for *Jacob Robijn*, in the New Bridge street,
in the *Stuureman*, 168



T O T H E

Right Noble and Right Honourable

JOAN HUYDEKOOPEL,

Knight, Lord of Maerseeven, Neerdijck &c. Ruling Burgermaster
and Counsellor of the city of Amsterdam.

Right Noble and Right Honorable LORD,



Ince our worthy and loving Country know no fruitfuller tillage than to till the Sea diligently; by which we see continually our ware-houses filled with all sorts of the most needful and most pretious Commodities in the world, which by our Ships and sailers trading, are brought superfluously to us out of all Countries and Kingdoms; diverse persons have endeavoured from time to time, to produce to that intent good and convenient Sea-books. By this the sailer is guided and warned, to shun prudently all Rocks, Sands, Shelves, Whirl-streams and more such like dangers, whereas the Seas and whirl-winds in the meantime threaten and sometimes overcome them yet with many other difficulties. The experience (when Sailers and Pilots many ages have been forced to take care continually with the plummet in hand) is come so far at last, that they have discovered lurking deceits of grounds nearer and nearer, that a many before us therefore have been able to set forth divers good books: but being such books can never be without some fault, we have been very willing to bestow our endeavour, trouble, care and charges, to mend all the faults in such books, by certain and true observations of diverse renowned Pilots exactly searched out. Chiefly where the time and the streams often change the depths and shelves, so that one may not safely trust to the old books. We can assure all Gentlemen, Merchants and Sailers, that this our present work is more exact and more perfect than any yet extant, as it clearly will befound out by skilful Pilots. Thus we take here the boldness to Dedicate this same very Reverently and serviceably to your honour; where we see daily with great satisfaction and thankfulness, what care you always take, for the Common welfare of our Country, this very magnificent and pourful city the ware-house for the whole world is come to such height by the navigation traffick, and maintained in it yet by the same with unfatigable deligence, and careful wise Contrivance of the very laudable regency; being hope flattereth us with trusting that this work (tending chiefly to the Common welfare) will be accepted of your honour with a bountiful eye. If I may enjoy so much happiness, I will acknowledge me so much the more obliged, to pray with all my heart continually to the almighty, (as your noble blood now almost hereditarily possesseth the high and Burgermasterly authority in this mighty city; and your honour enjoyeth for the present the Burgermastership the sixth time with Renown and glory) that it may be his holy pleasure, further in the future to let your honour enjoy the same worthy office and great Authority, several times for many years in full health, luck and satisfaction for the best of this city and estate, and that we may live merry, long quiet and well satisfied under such a Government, since we take the honour to call us selves

Right Noble and Right Honorable LORD,

Your Honours,

Most humble and must dutiful Servant,

*At Amsterdam, the 25th of
July, 1682.*

JACOBUS ROBYN.

A CHORT DECLARATION

Of the division, situation & qualities of the

E A R T H.



IN the beginning did the Everlasting & almighty God, through his wisdom, create the whole world out of nothing; & joyned the Earth with the Sea together (as being the heaviest) in one round form, in the manner of a ball, & placed them in the center or middle point, as in the nethermost place; the heaven, as a tent, is with an unmeasurable breadth extended, over and about it, and adorned with many and glorious lights, as the Sunne, Moone, Planets, and other starres innumerable. And that the earth might be a fit habitation or dwelling for man and other terrestrial creatures, and through its plentiful fruit nourish and sustain them, hath God exalted it above the waters, and ordained unto the Zea its place in the depths on such a manner, that shee on every side comprehending the earth with its crookednes, doth distinguish and divide the same in three severall parts of great continents, that is firm lands; over which the describers of the earth (as the Astronomers over heaven) place vijfcirckels; as the *Æquinoctial*, so called, because night and day are over the whole earth of one length whensoever the Son doth come in this circle, which happeneth about the 21th of march and the 23th of September. This circle is also called *Æquator*, to which when the Sunne cometh, it maketh the dayes and the nights equal; the Marriners of the low countries doe call it the middle-line, because it doth divide the face of the earth in two equal parts, where of the one tendeth towards the north, and the other towards the south and so it is the very middle betwixt the Northern, and southern lines, or Poles. The other is called *Tropicus Cancræ*, or the Sunne turning of the Crab, because the Sunne when it cometh to this circle about thay 21 thay of June, beginneth to turne towards the *Æquator*, and then it is the longest day to those who live in the north, and the shortest to those who live in the south from the *Æquator*: this circle is situated 23 degrees 31 minutes north ward from the middle-line. The third is tearmed *Tropicus Capricorni*, or a Sunne-turning of the heaven called *Capricorne*, because the Sunne, when it cometh to this circle, which is about the 23th of December, beginneth to turne and to climb towards the *Æquator*; and then it is, contrary as before, the shortest day to those who live in the North, and the longest to those who live in the South of the mid-line: and this signe is situated 23 degrees, 31 minuits in the South of the *Æquinoctial*. The 4th is called *Circulus Arcticus*, the Northern circle, and the 5th *Circulus Antarcticus*, the Southern circle: these are situated 23 degrees 31 minuits, the one from the Northern, and the other from the Southern pole or diameter of the world, and are through the circumrotation off the heaven described from the Pole of the Zodiak, or the course of the Sunne. The ancient and most skilful Astronomers understand by the *Circulus Arcticus* not onely this which is described; but such a circle whose half Diameter or line which goeth through the middle point, is even as much as the hight of the pole from every place, comprehending al wayes those starres which before the hight of every land never goe under; in which regard this circle in all countries which differ in breath, doth differ, as also from *Antarcticus*: but in the aforesayd description wee followe the common manner of the describers of countries. The earth is also through the aforesaid 4 last circles divided in 5 great regions, by the Greek called *Zonas*, or girdels, because that they in the form of girdels doe compass the globe of the Earth. The first there of is environed or enclosed within the northern circle, and beareth the name of the Northern cold region. The second is called the Southern cold region, runing round about the Southern Pole within the

Southern circle. The third, being the middlemost amongst them all, is called the barren and hot region, and is situated between the Circles of the Cancer or Crab and the signe of Capricornus. The 4th is situated betwixt the Northern Circle and the Circle of the Crab, and is called the tempered Northern Region. The last, called the Southern temperate region, is situated betwixt the Circle of Capricornus and the Southern Circle. The old-Philosophers and Describers of countries did suppose that of these vive the two temperate alone where in habited, and that of the other three, the two cold ones could not be inhabited, in regard of the great intolerable cold, and the barren hot region, in regard of the burning heat of the Sun. But time inconclufiou hath produced, the truth thereof: seing we have experienced about 150 years hence that they all are inhabited, but the cold least of all, as Greenland, Iceland, Lapland, the utmost parts of Norway, and such like countries. Experience likewise hath taught us that in the barren, hot region the heat is not intolerable, neither doth it burn in such amanner as the Ancient conceived: sith there are found many excellent fruitful and populous Kingdoms, as Genæe, Æthiope, Arabia, East-Indies, the famous Ilands Sumatra, Java, and Molucquen; as also Bresil, Peru, New-Spain, and other such like countries.

For to have the right understanding of the situation of countries, wee must know that the describers of the earth calculate the same according to the degrees of length and breadth. The breadth of places (which is alwayes alike at the height of the Pole) is accounted from the middle line to be twofold, North ward or Southward to the number of ninety. The length is accounted from the Meridian-line, which runneth over de Pico de Tayda in the Iland Teneriffa, along the middle-line towards the East, to the number of 360, as for example, Amsterdam is situated 52¹ from the middle-line towards the North, which is the breadth or the Poles high of the same city, and in the length 23 degrees, because the same doth agree with such a degree of the *Æquinoctial*, calculating from the aforesaid Meridian. De Cabo de Bona Esperanca is situated on the breath Southward from 34¹ degrees, and in the length from 42 degrees. The countries or cities situated under the same length have alwayes at one time and moment alike midday, and alike hour of the day: as when it is noon at Amsterdam then it is also noon at Bergen in Norway, at Lions in France, at Algiers in Barbary, and such like places situated in one length. But those which are situated under severall degrees of length, differ likewise in the calculation of houres; so that when it is midday in the forenamed places, then it is at Bantam in the Iland Java 7 houres and 12 minutes in the afternoon, because the same city is situated 108 degrees in the length toward the East, for it differs every 15 degrees one hour: but in the city Lima, laying in Peru, it is 6 houres in the fore-noon, because the same city is situated in the length about 90 degrees towards the West, as Amsterdam. Those also which are situated under the like breath or high of the Pole, have alwayes alike length of dayes and nights: this is also to be understord, that those who live on the southside of the middle-line have the shortest day, when we have the longest: as they have the Winter when we have the Sommer, and we the Winter, when they have the Sommer. But they which are situated under an unequal breadth or high of the Pole, have also unequal length of dayes and nights: for the farther a place is situated from the middleline, how the longest day is greater there, and the shortest les. As for example they who live under the *Æquinoctial* line, have day and night thorough the whole year alike long, without change. They who live on the breadth of 30 degrees, have the longest day, almost of 14 houres: on the breadth of 50 degrees, the longest day hath slistly 16 houres. Under the Northern Circle, which wee call *Circulus Arcticus*, doth not the Sunne on the longest

longest day set or goe under the Horizon. On the breadth of 70 degrees doth not the Sunne set in 64 dayes: and so following the longed dayes encrease till under the Pole, where in the whole year not more is then one day and one night, each continuing one half year.

Further more the Earth is devided at this day in two great firm lands and parts, in *Antiquam* or old and *Novam* or new America, called the New World. The first called the Old World, because it was onely known to the Ancient, have the ancient Describers of the Earth devided again in three parts, towit, in *Europa*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

EUROPE, hath in length 1200, and in bredth 675 German miles.

ASIA, contains in lenght 1800, and in bredth 1275 German miles.

AFRICA extendeth in length 1200, and in bredth 1050 German miles.

AMERICA is in length 1950, and in Bredth 1200 German miles.

Now we are to shew further what Kingdoms and countries there are in them, and what manner of commodities may be carried from the one to the other.

Europe possesseth these Realms, the state of the church, under the Pope of Rome, and further whole Italy; High-Germany, under the Emperour at vienna; Spain, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Island, Norway, Denmark, Swethland, Poland, and Moscovy, together with the Republick of venice, Swisserland, and the Netherlands; as yet Hungary, Walachia, Moldavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Dalmatia, Croatia, Greece, together with the Islands Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Candia

Italy hath the Republick of Genoua, the Dukedom Mantoua, the state of the church, the Republick of venice, the Kingdom of Naples, with the Islands Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia: and afford Silk, Camlet, Stammel, Fustian, Gold and Silver-wire, Arms, Rice, Alum, Gall-nuts, Oil, Glas, and looking-glasses.

Germany, Comprehendeth first three parts; as, that of seven Prince Electours, of Mentz, Treves, Collen, Brandenburg, Heidelberg, Saxony, Bavaria, besides the Kingdom of Bohemia; secondly the Spiritual, and Worldly Princes, and thirdly the free Imperial-touns of the H. Romish Empire: besides these three parts, there are yet to Kreitsen. De City of Spira hath the highest Court of justice. The wares of this country are Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Alum, Quick-silver, Dying stufs, Wine, Wool, Ribband, Fustian and several sorts of Arms

Spain hath these Kingdoms; viz. Castile, Portugal, Algarve, Andaluzia, Granada, Murcia, Valentia, Catalogne, Arragon, Naverre, Biscaie, and Galicia; and they yeeld Wine, Oil, Rice, Limons, Oranges, Pomegranates, Licorish, Silk, Wool, Cork, Rosin, Steel, Iron and Arms. In Spain are several Archbishopsricks, Bishopsricks, and 22 universities.

Frante, contained these Countries, Brittain, Normandy, Picardy, Champagne, la France, Beauce, Berry, Blaisois, Vendosme, Perche, Hainois, Senonois, Valois, le Maine, Touraine, Anjou, Poictou, Xantonge, Pirogort, Limosin, Bourbonnois, Lionnois, Forest, Beaujolois, Auvergne, Angoulesme, Auxerre, Nevers, Burgondy, Quercy, Gascoin, Languedock, Province, Daulphine, Bern, Lorain, Orange, Avignon, Savoy, &c. And there is abundance of wheat, Rye, Oxen, Hogs, Salt, Oil, Wine, Chesnuts, Almonds, Plumbs, Beads, Hemp, and Hides. In the same are several Archbishopsricks and Bishopsricks, seven Parliaments, and 21 Universities.

England consisteth in 39 Counties, to which come out of Wales 13 more to it; viz. Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmorland, Lancaster, Chester, Carnarvonshire, Dengibensershire, Filint, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Salop, Cardiganshire, Radnor, Vigorny, Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersethshire, Dorseth, Wiltshire, Gloucester, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembrook, Brecknock Hereford, York, Lincoln, Darby, Stafford Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland, Northfolk, Warnixshire, Northamptonshire, Huntinton, Cambridge, Suffolk, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedfordshire Herefordshire, Essex, Berks, Middlesex, Southampton, Surry and Sussex. It hath clothes, Stammel, Wheat, Saffran, Tin, Lead, Barly, Panick, Beer, Redharring and Coals.

Scotland is devided in South or high, and North or low Scot-

land, and separated from England by the river Tweed; and there are two Archbishopsricks, and eleven Bishopsricks: it yeeldeth Kerfy, Perpetuanas, Wool, Barly, Panick and Hides.

Ireland consisteth in 5 Regions; viz. Langenia, Connacia, Ultonia, Mormonia, and Media: it hath 30 Earls, 4 Archbishops, and 29 Bishops, and yeeldeth Corn, Hides, and Butter, &c.

Island is devided in Auftlendiga Fiordung, Westlendiga Fiordung, Northlendiga Fiordung, and Southlendiga Fiordung. This most Northerly Island hath one Governour, apointed by the King of Denmark, and exporteth Stockfish, Stockins, Brimstone and Corn.

Norway is devided in Scandia and Scandinovia. The City Anflo in Norway is the place of the Bishop; Bergen is a renowned mart-town. This Realm produceth Deal-boards, Sparres, Mastes, Wood for Fewel and Hides.

Denmark embraceth, Jutland, Funen, Sealand and Sconen or Sconia, besides the Islands laying here about; and it yeeldeth Oxen, Barly, French-wheat, Stockfish, Tallow, Oker-nuts, Hides, Buck-skins, Mastes, Timber, Fir wood, Salt, Pitch, Tar, Brimstone, &c.

Swethland is properly devided in the Gothlands Provinces; viz. Eastgothia, Westgothia, Southgothia, or Smaland, Tuiscia, verendia, Meringia and Oeland. The other Swethish Provinces are upland Westmannia, Eastdalia, Solicisdalia, War-meland, Gestrica, Helsingia, Middle-padia, Nordangerman-nia, Nordbotnia, Scriensfinia, Lapland, Biarmia, Finland, Carelia and Ingria: the Commodities of it are Iron, Copper, Lead, Hides, Elks and Buck-skins, Tallow, Pitch, French-wheat, Barly, &c.

Poland is distinguished in great and little Poland. The chief Cities in great Poland are, Posna, Gnesna, Siradia, Uladislavia, Brescia, Crusphicia, Ploczso, Dobrinia; in little Poland, Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin. It produced Rye, Wheat, Wax, Honey, Metheglin, Hides, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Potashes, Timber, Spruce-beer, &c.

Muscovy is devided in Black and white Russia; the head City of it is Musco: there is abundance of Rye, Wheat, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Suer, Harts-skins, Russia-leather, Flax, Hemp, &c.

The *Common-wealth of Venice* hath 3 whole Countreits; viz. Marca Tarvisina, Friuli, Histrica, besides a part of Lombardia, laying on the river Po, viz. Brescia, Bergamo, and verona, with the jurisdiction of Cremana. Their wares are Silks, Corn, Wine, and Glafs.

Swisserland is devided in four parts, viz. Zurichgow, Wipflis, Burgergow, Argergow, and Turgergow: The Country consisteth in three parts; the first containeth 13 Villages, Called Cantons, the second the confederated, viz. The Abot with the City S. Gall; the Third the Majoralities, which the Switzers have got. The fruits are Corn, Iron, and Wine.

All the *Netherlands* are devided in 10 Royal Provinces; viz. Artois, an Earldom, hath 10 Cities, and 754 Villages. 2. Hainalt, an Earldom, 24 Towns, and 950 Villages. 3. Namure, an Earldom, 4 Towns, 184 Villages. 4. Luxemburg, a Dukedom, 23 Towns, and 1168 Villages. 5. Limburg, a Dukedom, 23 Towns, 123 Villages. 6. Flanders, an Earldom, 30 Towns, 1154 Villages. 7. Brabant, a Dukedom, 26 Towns, 791 Villages. 8. Gelderland, a Dukedom, 22 Towns, 300 Villages. 9. Mechlin, a Barony, 1 Town, 9 Villages. 10. Antwerp, a Marquifate, hath only one Town.

In the 7 *Provinces under the States General*, and his Highness the Prince of Orange, are 1. Gelderland, a Dukedom, with the Earldom Zutphen, have Towns and Villages as above. 2. The Earldom of Holland, hath 29 Towns, and 400 Villages. 3. The Earldom of Sealand, hath 9 Towns, and 105 Villages. 4. The Barony of Utrecht, hath 5 Towns, and 70 Villages. 5. The Barony of Friesland, hath 11 Towns, and 409 Villages. 6. The Barony of Over-yssel, hath 11 Towns, and 101 Villages. 7. The Barony of Groning, hath 1 Town, and 145 Villages.

These *Netherlands* being the common Storehouse, receive all the said Commodities out of the above mentioned Realms, and deliver the same again to everyone by there renowned Navigation over the seas. Otherwise these countries give many sorts of corn out of there Bosom, Butter, Cheese, Flax Hemp, and more other wares.

As for *Hungaria, Walachia, Moldavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Dalmatia, Greece*, we pass by for brevity.

ASIA Comprehendeth these following Realms: viz. Tartaria, Natolia, Syria, Armenia, Arabia, Media, Assyria, Persia,

Persia, Parthia, Sigistan, Corasan, Chirman, India Gufaratte, China, Bengala, Malacco, &c. Besides these there are yet innumerable Islands, of which the chifest are Japon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Gilolo, Mindanao, Luconia, Ceilon, and Formosa.

The Commodities which are transported out of Asia in other Countries, are Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Balm-oil, Frankincense, Rhobarb, Musk, Amber-grease, Bezar-stone, Silk, Porcelain, Pearls, Diamants, Rubies, Ciment or Plaister, Sealing wax, and Rice.

These following Island produce every one by them self, as followeth; Java much Pepper; Banda Nutmegs and Mace, the next to them, viz. Motir, Machian, Bachian, Tidor, Amboina, Nutmegs; there are also Paradise-birds.

AFRICA is now adayes distinguished in four parts; viz. in Barbary, Numidia, Lybia, and Æthiopia.

Under Barbary are these Realms; viz. Marocco, Fez, Telezin, and Tunis.

Under Numidia are comprehended, Gualata, Zanhaga, Zuenziga, Terga, Berdoä, Goöga, and Borno.

Under Lybia are Genehoa, Caniva, Tombuta, Agades, Ghur, Cono, Cassena, Guangara, and Nubia.

Under Æthiopia are these Kingdoms, Milli, Maloguta, Mandinga, Caragotes, Bengama, Dauma, Zegzeg, Benin Zanfara, Biafara, Medra, Tigräi, Ambian, Cantiva, Vangue, Danute, Gojame, Congo, Agiscumba, Malemba, Matama, Bagame, Coveo, Butua, Maitachasi, Canur, Mosambique, Gasabela, Quiloo, Quara, Melind, Olabi, Magadoxa, Doara, Dangari, Lacca, Barnagasso, Daffila, Ganfila, Coffin, Bello, Guengari, Tigremahon, Angota, Beluguanze, Xoa, Cafates, and Fungi. Cape de Bona Esperanza is the most southern point of Africa.

Out of all these Realms Comes forth Gold, Silver, Elephants-teeth, Wheat, Plaister, Salt, Crocodiles.

AMERICA, the fourth and last part of the World, first known by Christoffel Columbes since the year 1492. is divided of the West-Indies in North-and South-America.

The Realms or Countries in the Northern-America are, New-north-wales, New-south-wales, New-Britain, Terra Laborador, Terra Corterialis, Terraneuf, Canada, New-France, New-Netherland, Verginia, Florida, Calicuas, Capaschi, Cossa, Tagil, Marata, California, Astatlan, Mechi, Culiadona, New-Galitea, Panuco, Tutepeque, Tabasco, Yucatan, Honduras and veragua; item the Islands, Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, besides the other little Islands there about.

The realms and Countries in the Southern-America are, S. Martha, New-Andalusia, Guajana, Caribana, Arowacas, Epuremei, Brasilia, Xarayes, Moxos, Tucuman, China, Chili, Chicas, Valey de Xuxui, Peru, and the country of Patagones.

The wares of America are, Gold, Silver, Gems, Bezoar-stone, Sugar, Brasily-wood, Salsa-parilla, Cement or Plaister, Bevers-skins, Plums of fethers, Apes, divers Gums, Indian Balm, &c.

In these said four parts of the Earth are also many sorts of Birds, Beastes, Trees, and Plants: and under the earth diverse Metals, Gems, Salt, Brimstone, Salpeter, Funtain-waters, as also diverse Fires, through the Mountains vomited out by nature.

Now we are to treat of the Seas, there names, lengths and breadthes and what in their bowels and Grounds is to be got.

The German-or North-sea, laying next to us, containeth in length from Dovers and Cales (laying in the heads) to Hitland, 200, and its bredth 120 German miles.

The Baltick-or east-sea, is long 300, and broad 135. German miles.

The Ice-sea, from Hitland to Greenland, is long 150. and broad 1200. German miles.

The white-sea between Labland and Moscovy, is long 150. and Broad 30. German miles.

The Atlantick-sea, or Great north-sea, containeth in its length from Island to the unknown Southland 1800. and in bredth 150. German miles.

The Mediterranean or Midland sea is in length 745. and in bredth 150 German miles.

The Adriatick or Gulf of Venice is long 120. and broad 35. German miles.

The Euxin or black sea by Constantinopol hath in length 210. and in bredth 120 German miles.

The Persian sea is long 225. and broad 105. German miles.

The Indian sea from the cape of good Hope, to the Islands de las veles, is long 1875. and broad from the city Ormus in Persia to the unknown Southland 1200. German miles.

The red sea is long 30. and broad 45. German miles.

The Persian Inham about Ormus is in length 240. and in bredth 90. German miles.

Mare del zur, or the Peaceable sea, (greatest of all) is long from the Islands de las veles to the city Arica in Peru 2100. and broad from the cape Hondo in the northern America to the Southlands 1500. German miles.

The Tartarian sea hath in its length 750. and in its bredth 45 German miles.

The fruits of the seas are also many sorts, as one may see by the grounds of the same, viz. Red, White, and black; Coral, Pearls, Oysters, Mossels, Sea-scum, Little horns, Shells. In the sea they find all kind of fishes, and in many parts like to the creatures, of the land.

Some folks were used to call for a fifth part of the World, *Terra Australis*, or Magellanica, the countries Southward of the Strait Magellanes; but being the navigation of the Hollanders is known but few years in those Countries, whereas they have fond most Islands, and no Continent that deserveth such a name, so think it sufficient only to hint at it, unless they would reckon for *Terra Australis*, the countries at the south of *Nova Guinea*, most found in the year 1644. and are called in our Dutch Maps Hollandia, and Zelandia-Nova.

The Royal and Princely chief cities in the countries and Kingdoms, where the soverains of the World have their seats, are these:

The chief city in Italy is Rome, there the Pope hath his see.

Vienna or wien in Austria, above Germany, is the Keeper of the Imperial Crown and Scepter.

The city Madrid in Spain, viz. in the old Kingdom of Castilia, hath within its wals the Palace of the King of Spain. Because the Kingdom of Portugal hath formerly revolted, and chosen a King for it self, and the court Keeping of it is within the city Lissebon in Portugal, on the river Tagus.

The great city of Paris, in l'isle de France in the Kingdom of France, hath the Palace de Louvre for a dwelling of the King.

London in England, laying in the Earldom of Middlesex, hath also the Kings Palace for his Court-keeping in Westminster.

Edenburg in Scotland hath been also formerly the seat of the Scottish Kings.

Dublin in Ireland hath the seat of the viceroy of that Kingdom.

Copenhagen, a City in Denmark, laying on the Island Zeland, embraceth also the Royal Palace.

Stockholm in Swethland is exalted, by the Palace (of the same Kingdom) being covered with Copper, laying in Upland.

Warsaw, a city in Poland, laying in the Dukedom Warsaw, is also exalted by the court-keeping of the King.

The city Mosco hath the mighty Palace and Courtkeeping of the Great-Lords or caars of Moscovy, in the great Dukedom of Moscovy.

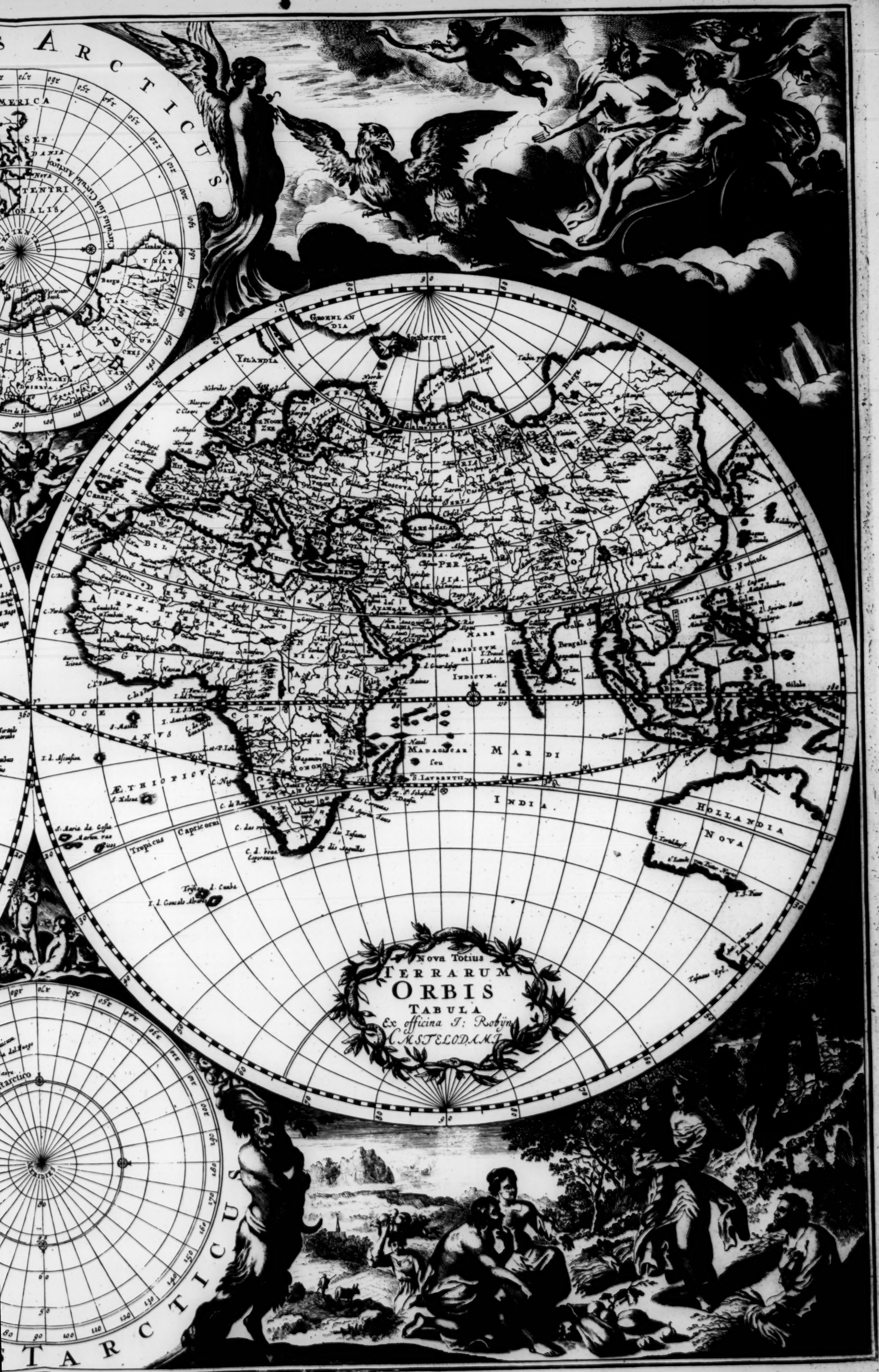
For to behold right in a Map of the World the Earth and the seas, we are to observe, that the Middleline going right East and West, is called the Æquinoctial Line, the crooked Circle going through the middle of it, the Zodiack, or the way of the Sun, the other circles going all East and west are called Parallel or even going circles, but the Circles going towards the north and the south, Meridian-circles: by these they measure the bredth of the Countries, and seas, as well at the north, as at the south of the Equinox, and by those of the said Parallel-Circles the length of the countries and seas, all which is to be seen in the Map of the world.

The Earth in its four parts reckoned together cometh to 10350 German miles, and the seas all together comprehendeth in 14 seas, come to 15695. German miles.

All this we have Judged useful to shew here to the good Reader, hoping to give him here by yet some satisfaction, which we entreat that our zeal to serve him, may be acceptably taken. Farewell.

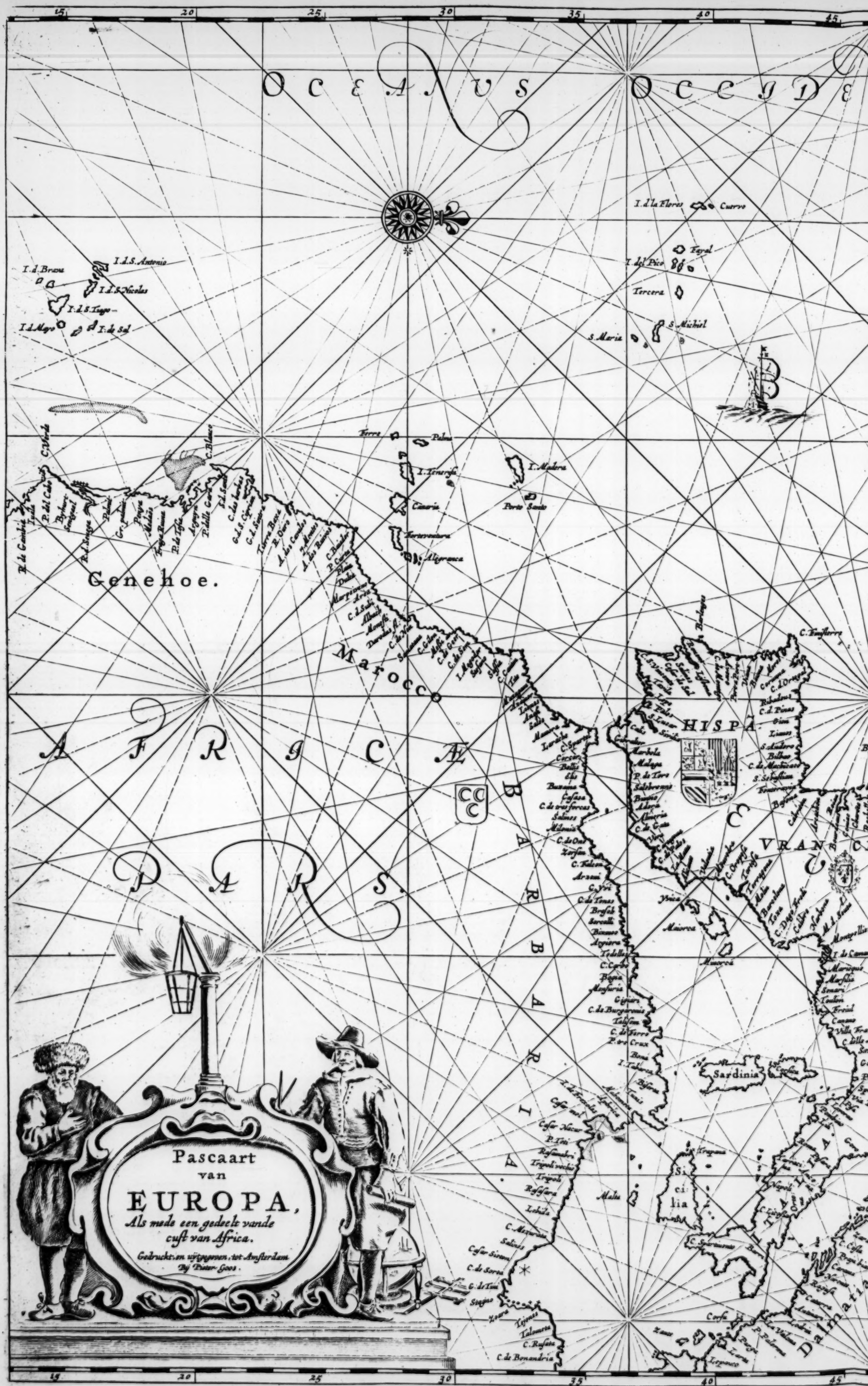


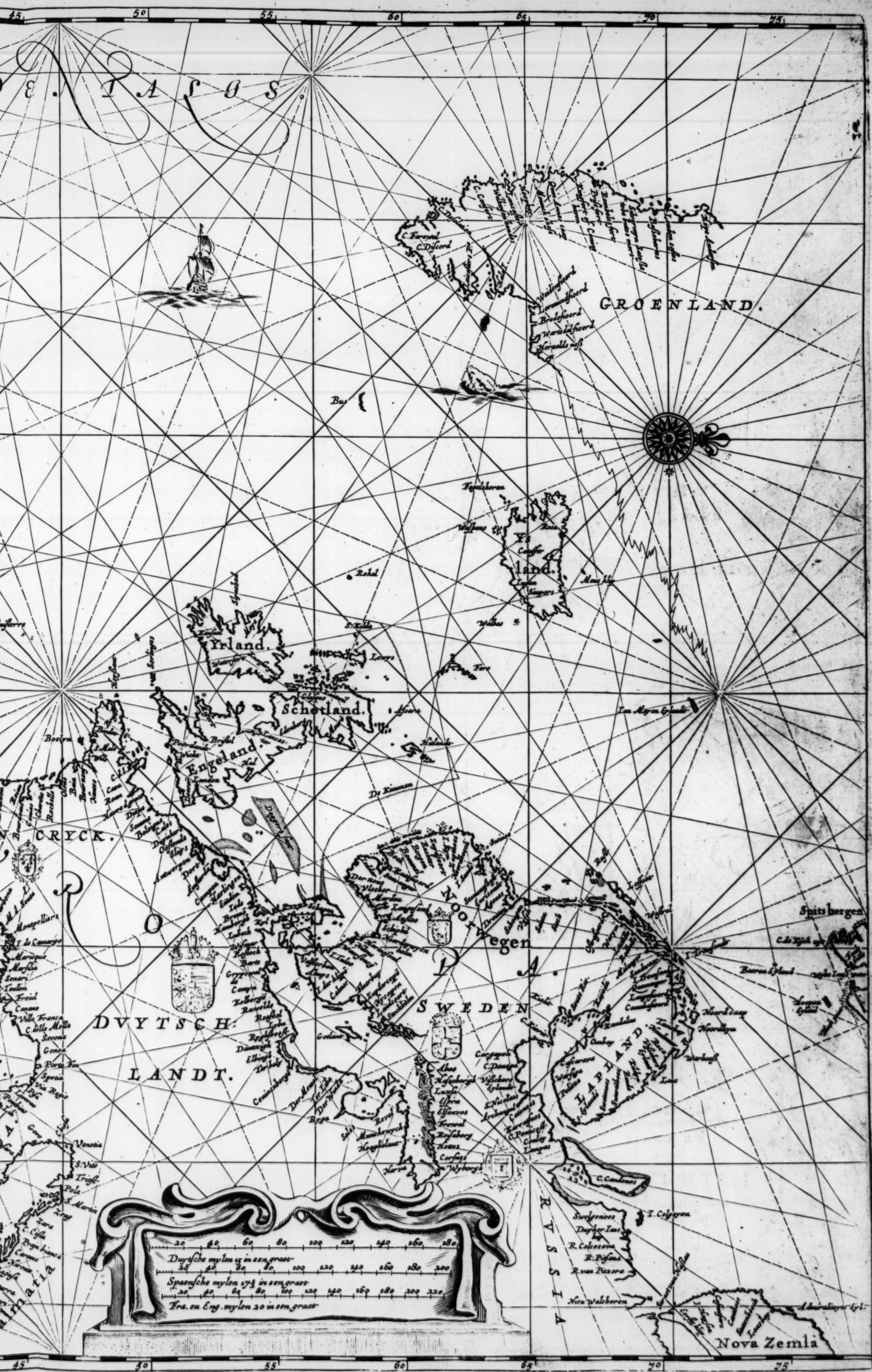






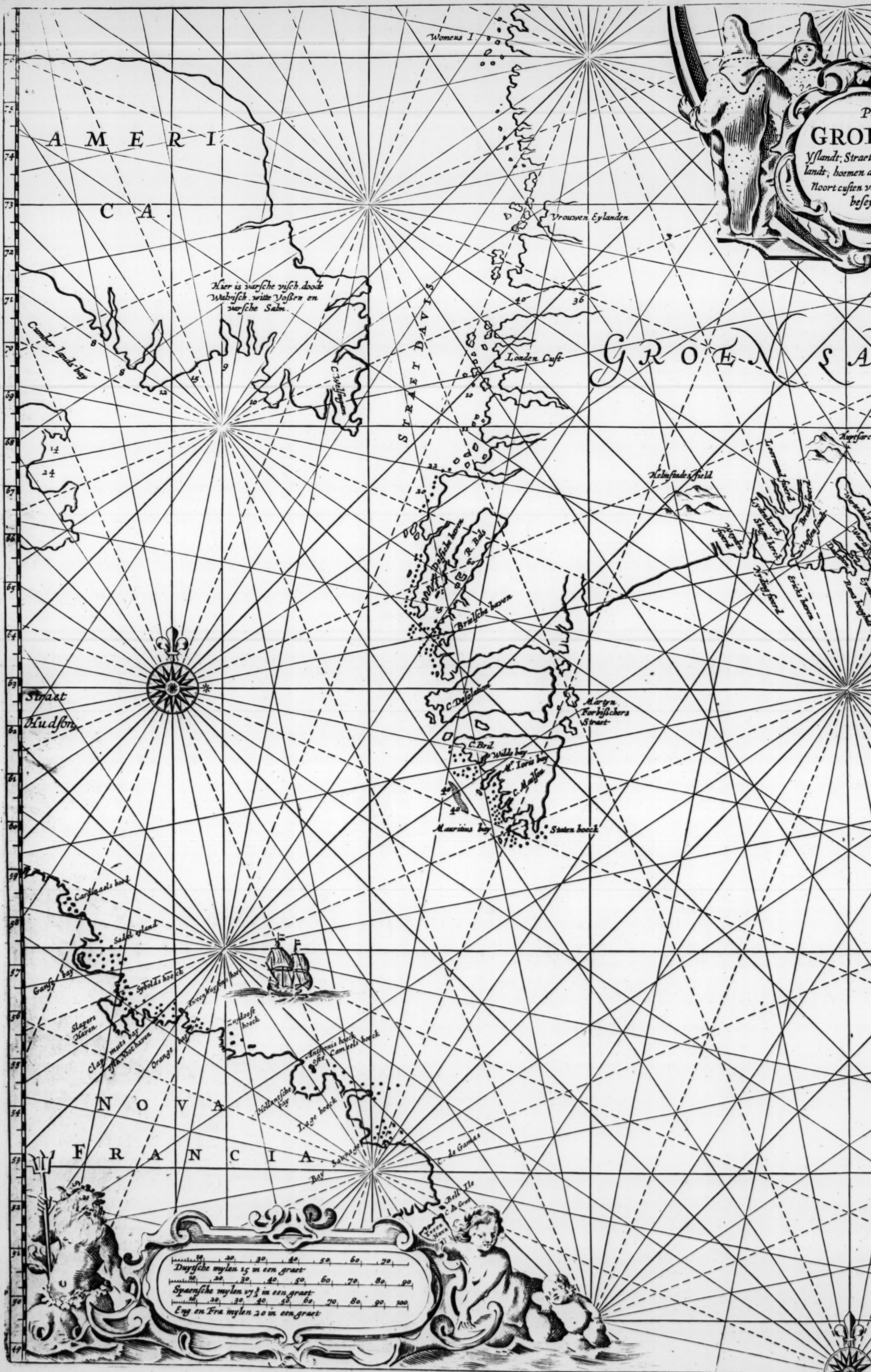


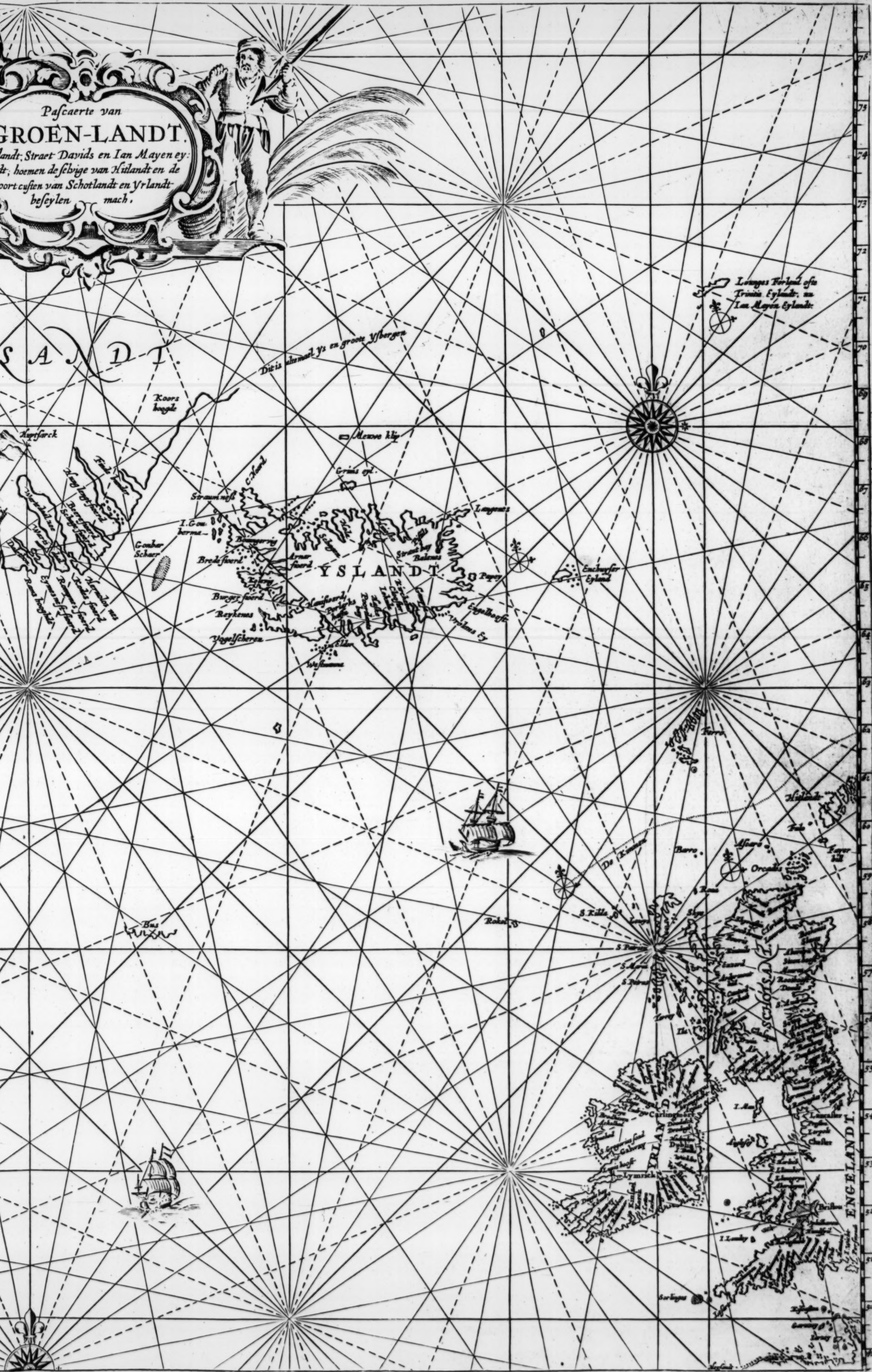












Pascaerte van
GROEN-LANDT.
landt, Straet Davids en Ian Mayen ey-
dt; hoemen de selvige van Hülant en de
voort cussen van Schotlandt en Yrlandt
beseylen mach.



Longus Forlandt ofu
Trinita Eylandt. an
Ian Mayen Eylandt.

Dit is alomant Ys en groote Ysbergen

Kroon hooft

Meer kly

Grins ey.

YSLANDT

Enchusfer Eylandt

ENGELANDT.



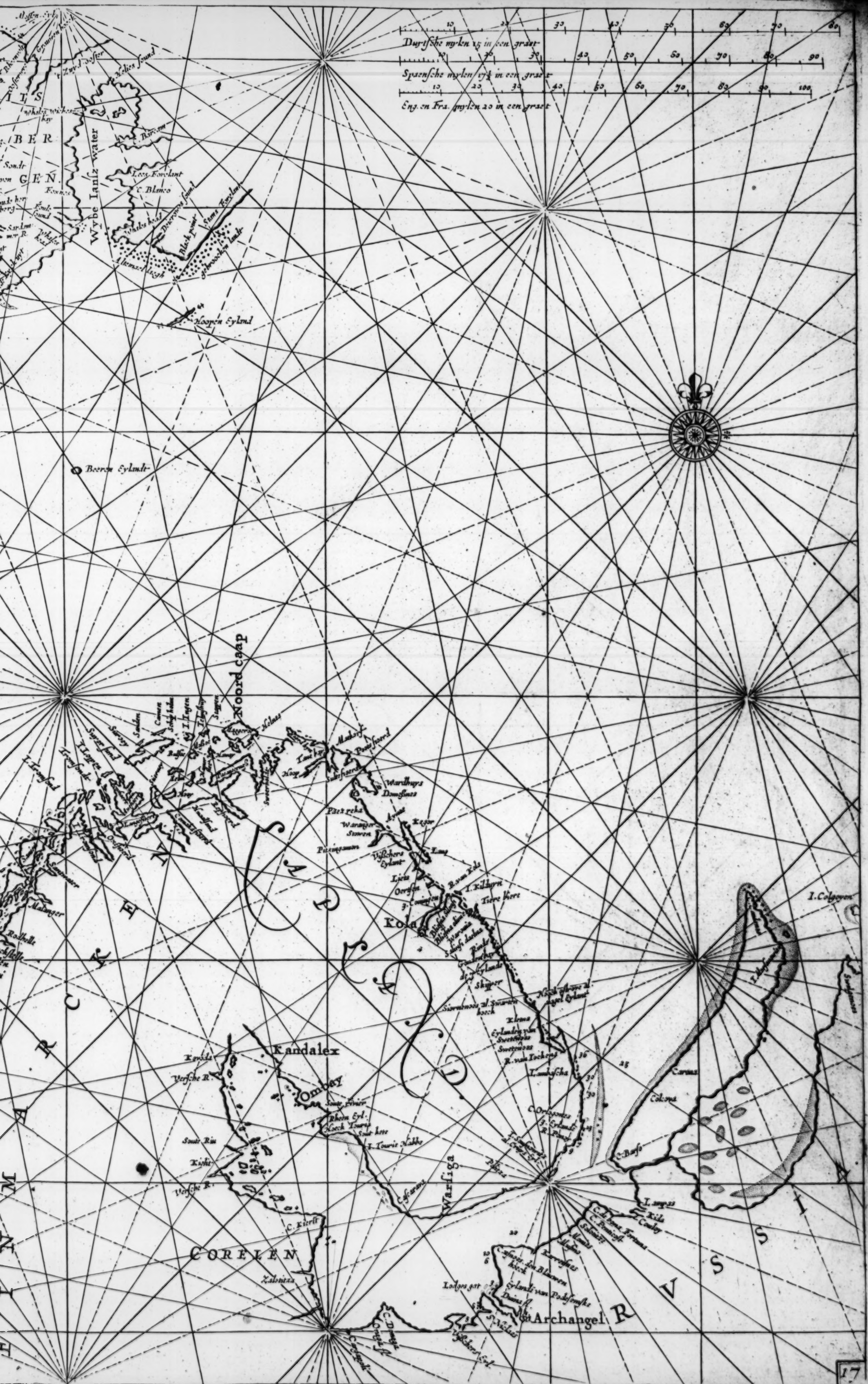


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Van Mayen Eylande

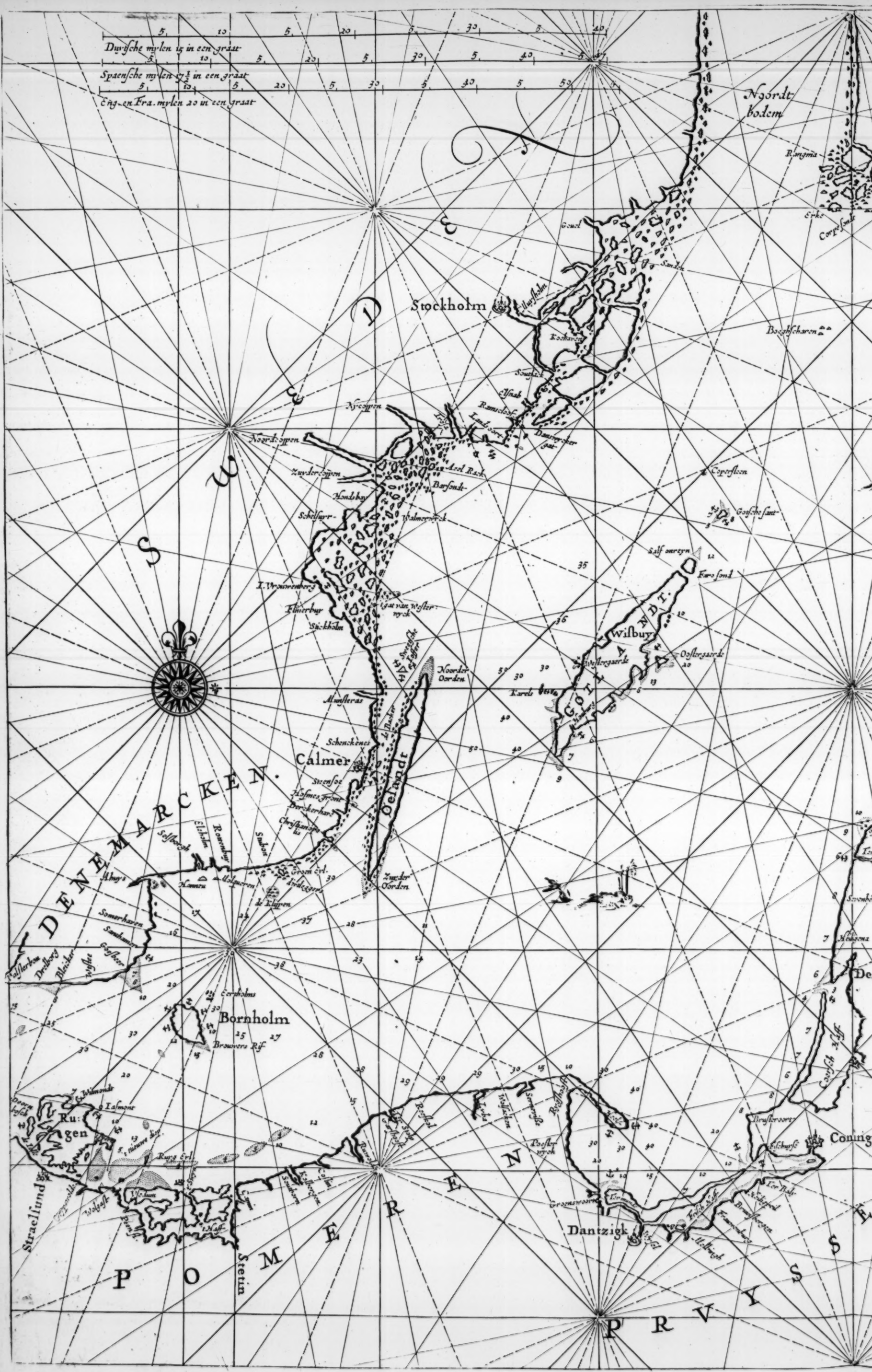


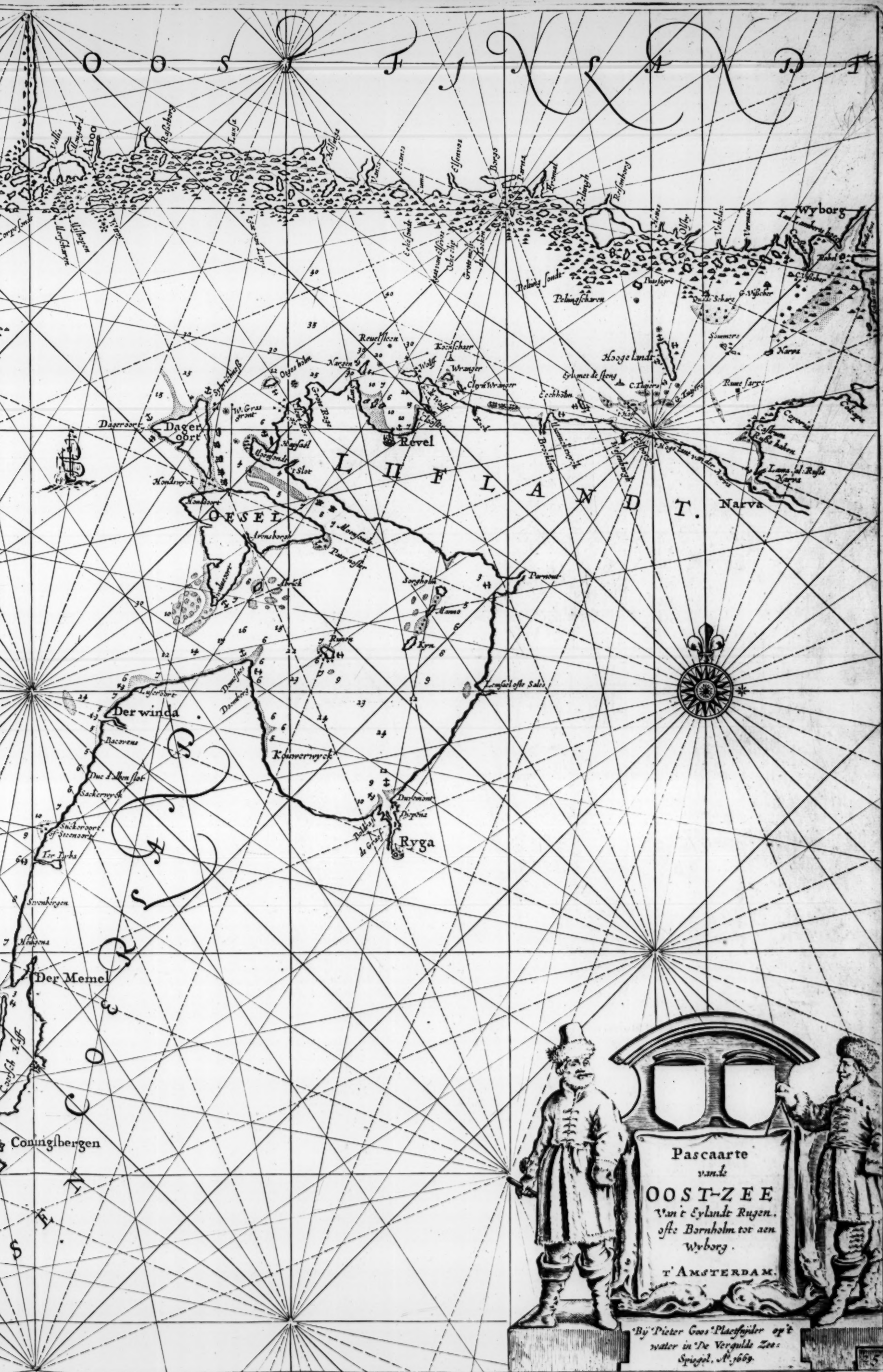






Duyfche mylen 15 in een graat
Spaensche mylen 12 1/2 in een graat
Eng. en Fra. mylen 20 in een graat

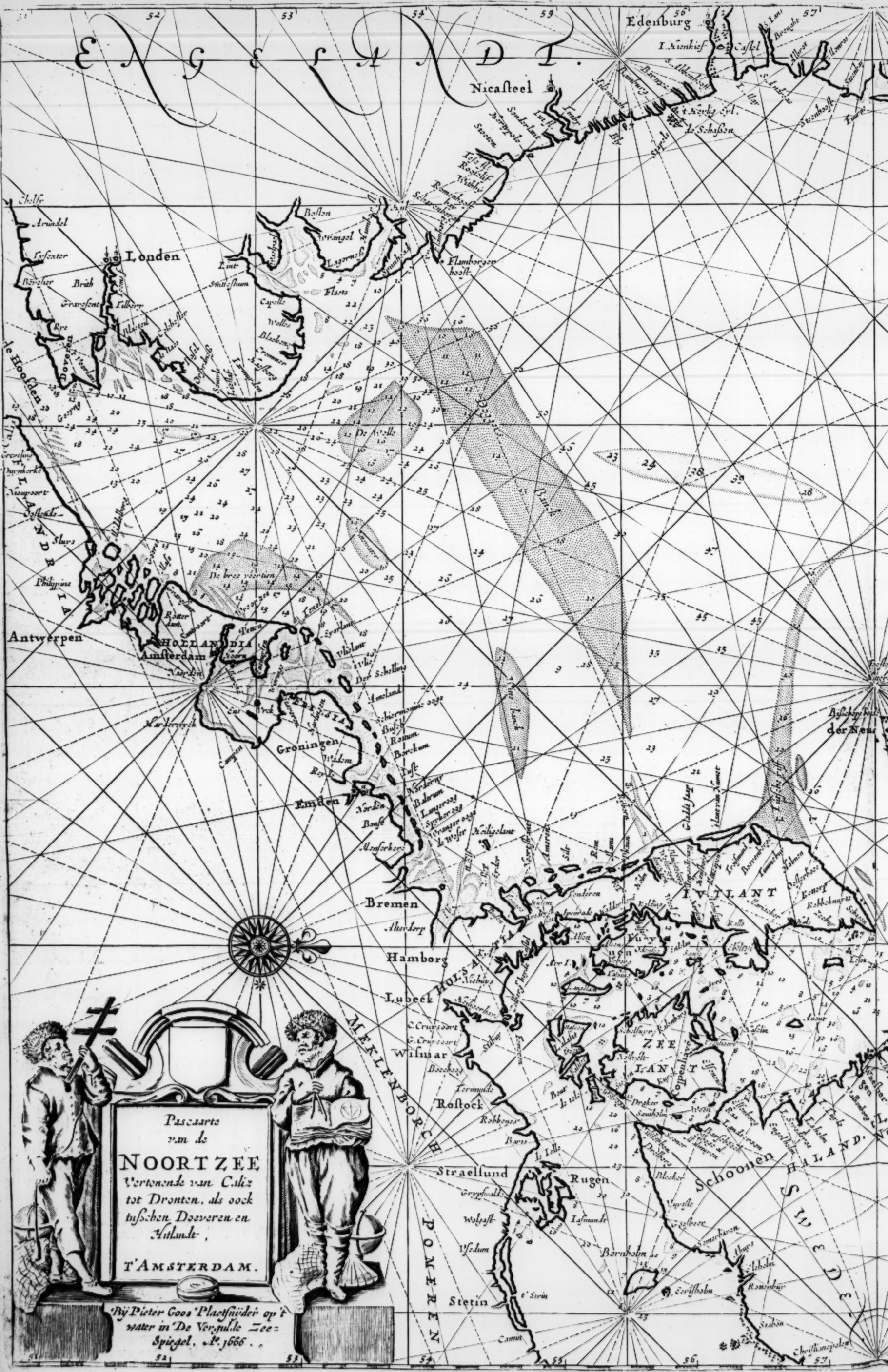




Pascaarte
vande
OOST-ZEE
Van t Eylande Rugen.
ofte Bornholm tot aen
Wyborg.
T'AMSTERDAM.

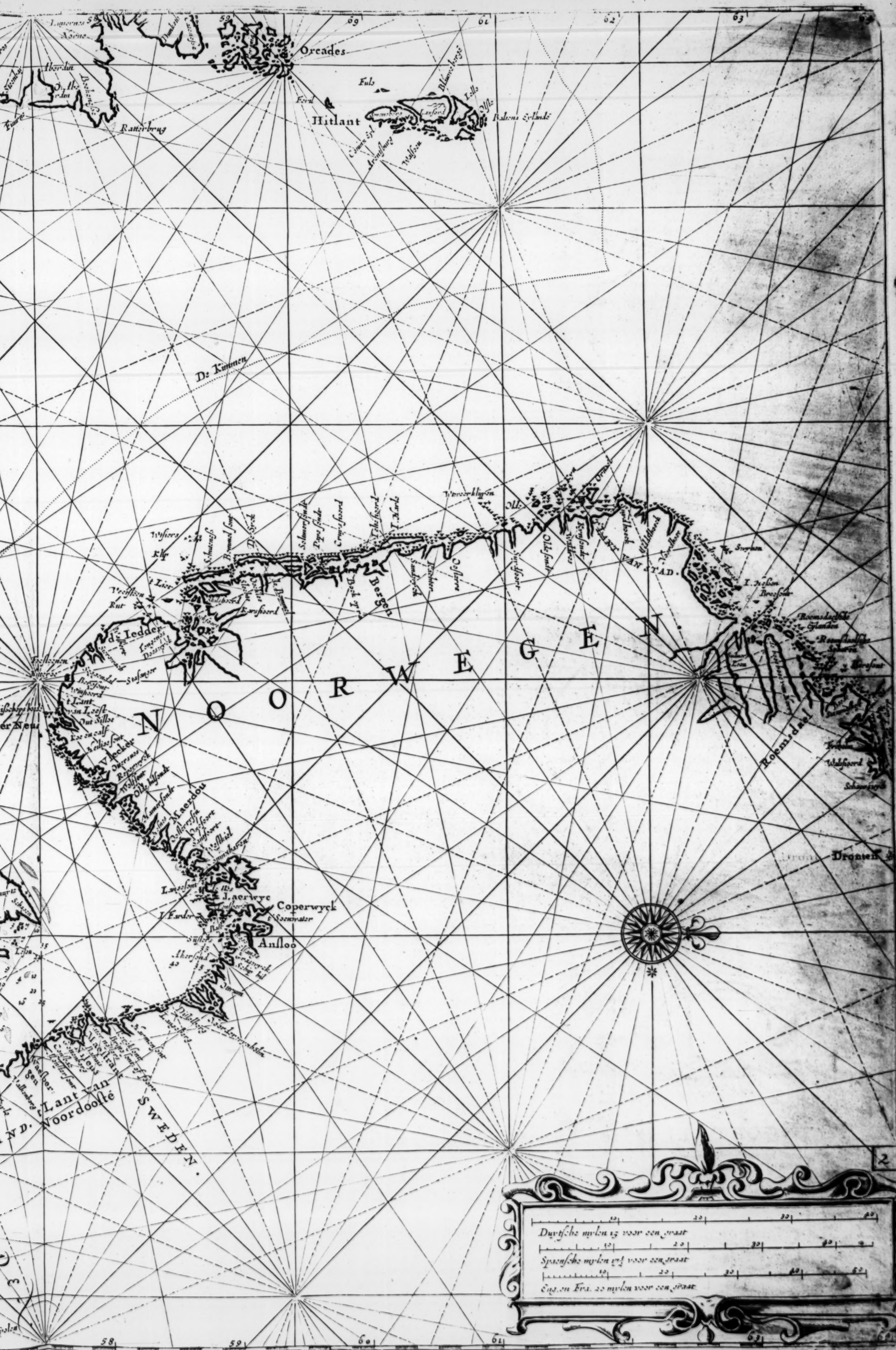
'By' Pieter Goos' Placchijder op't
water in 'De Vergulde Zee:
Spiegel, A. 1669.



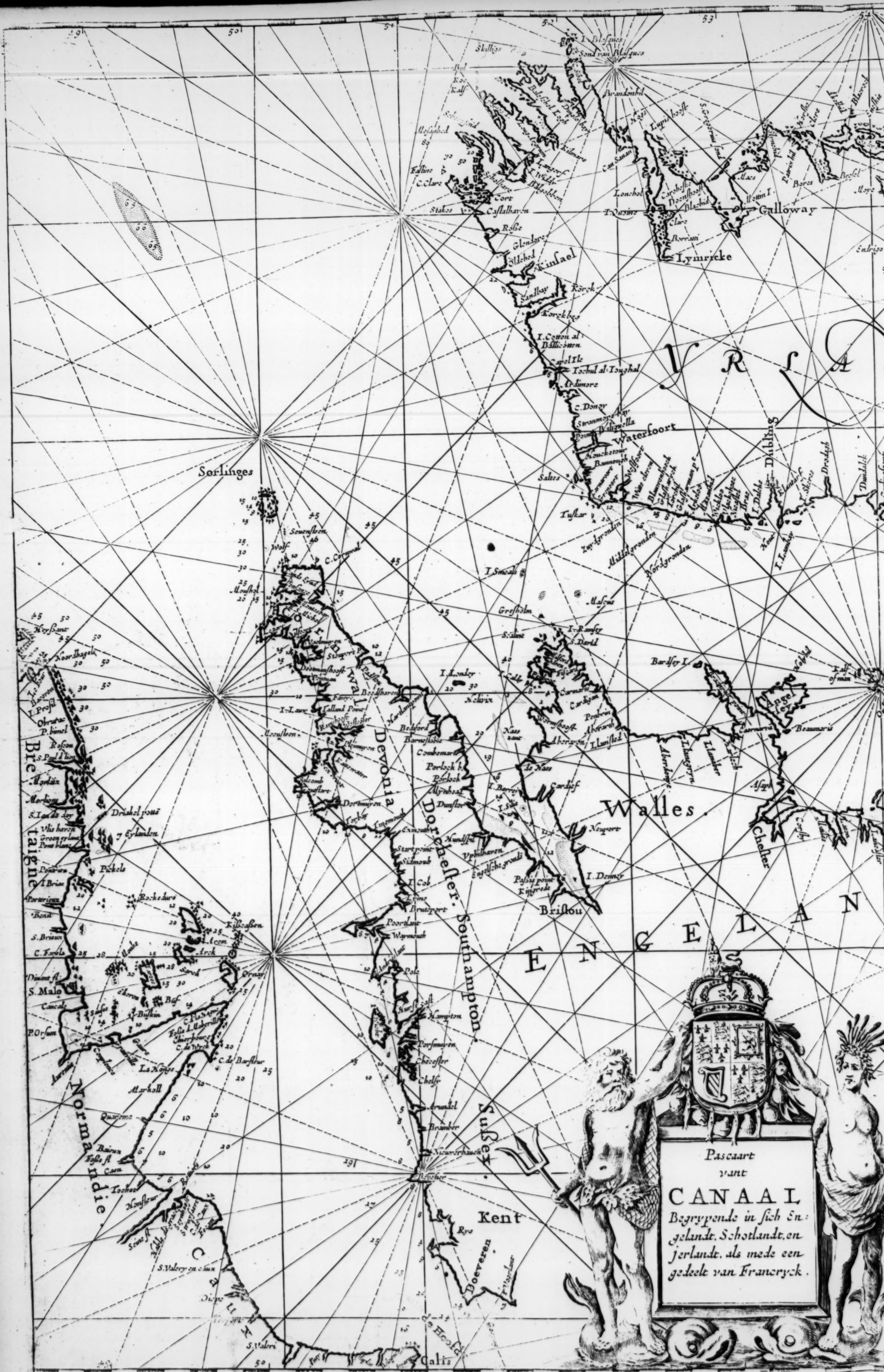


Pascaarte
van de
NOORT ZEE
Vertonende van Calix
tot Dronten. als oock
tusschen Dooveren en
Aukland.
T'AMSTERDAM.

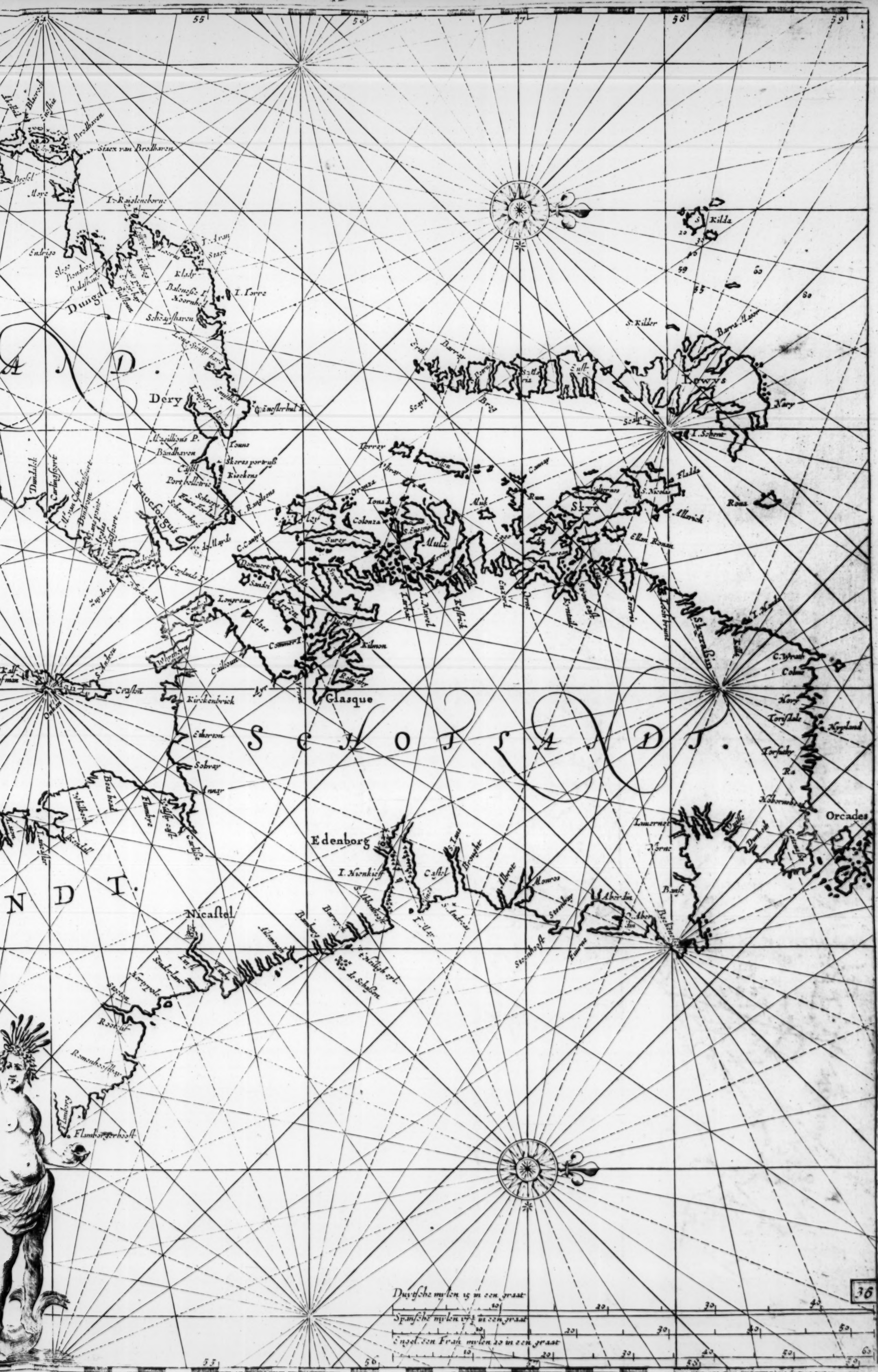
By Pieter Goos Plachtnider op t
water in De Vergulde Zee-
Spiegel. A. 1666.





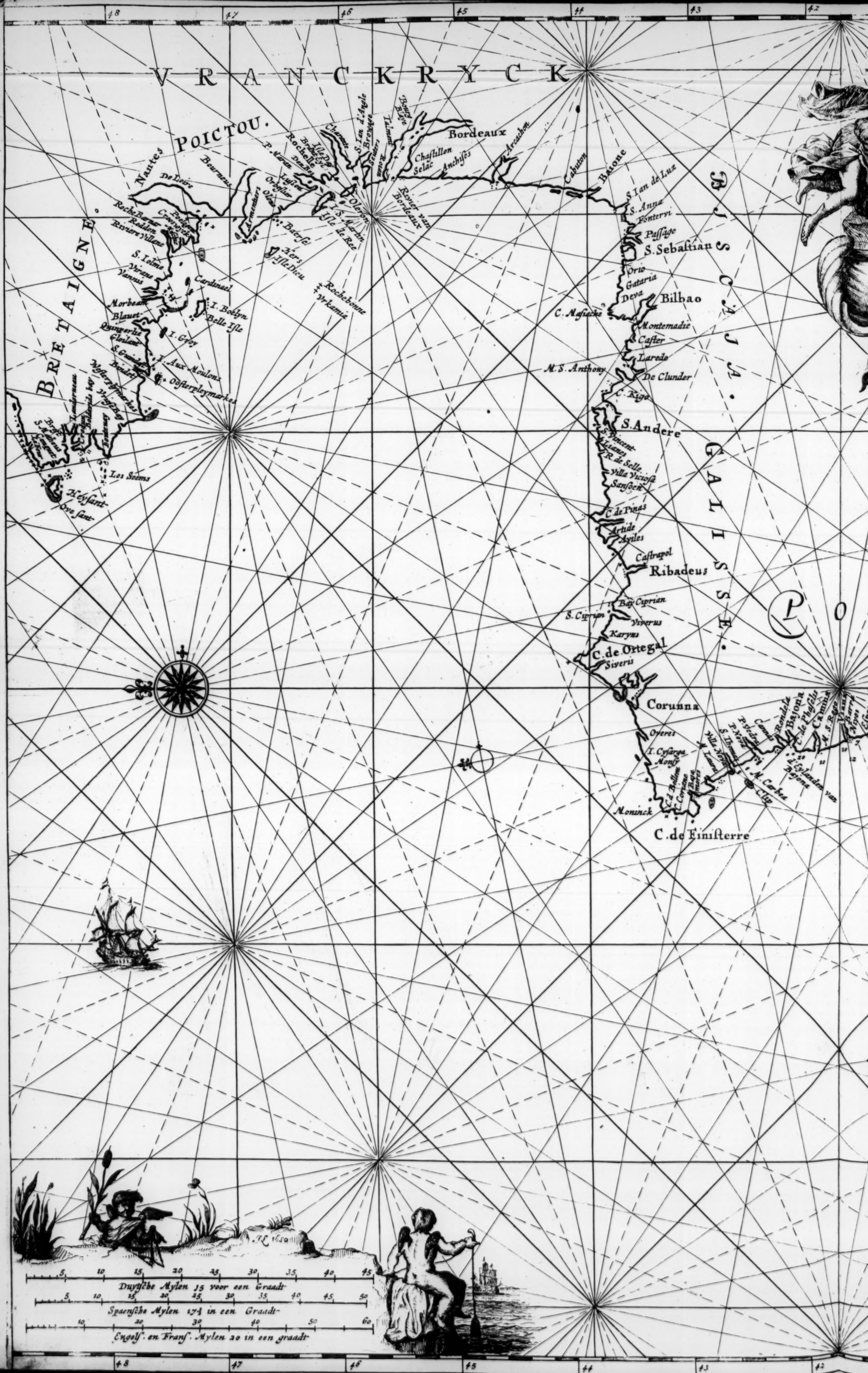


Pascaart
vant
CANAAL
Begrypende in sich En-
gelandt, Schotland, en
jerlandt, als mede een
gedeelte van Francryck.

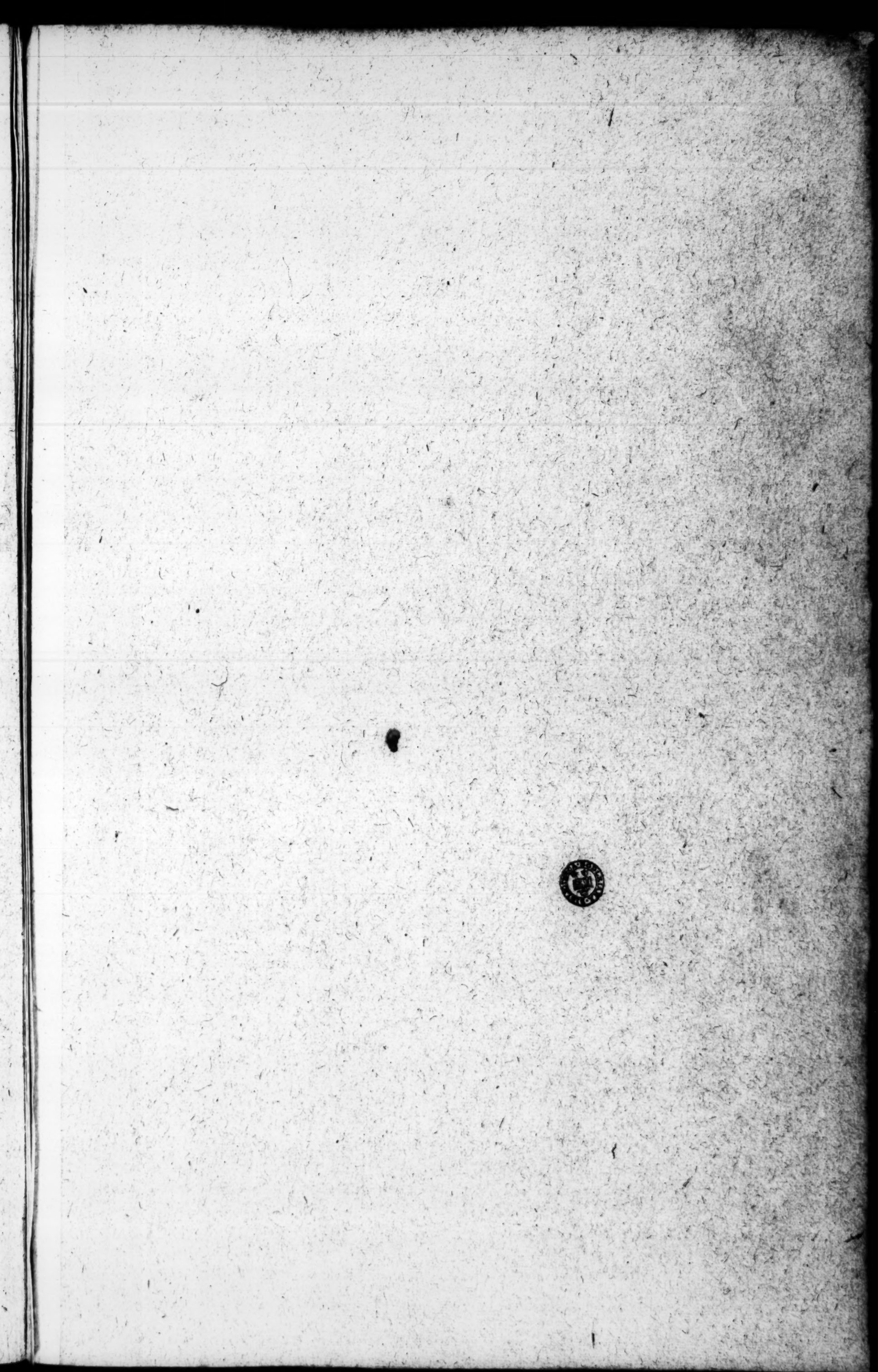


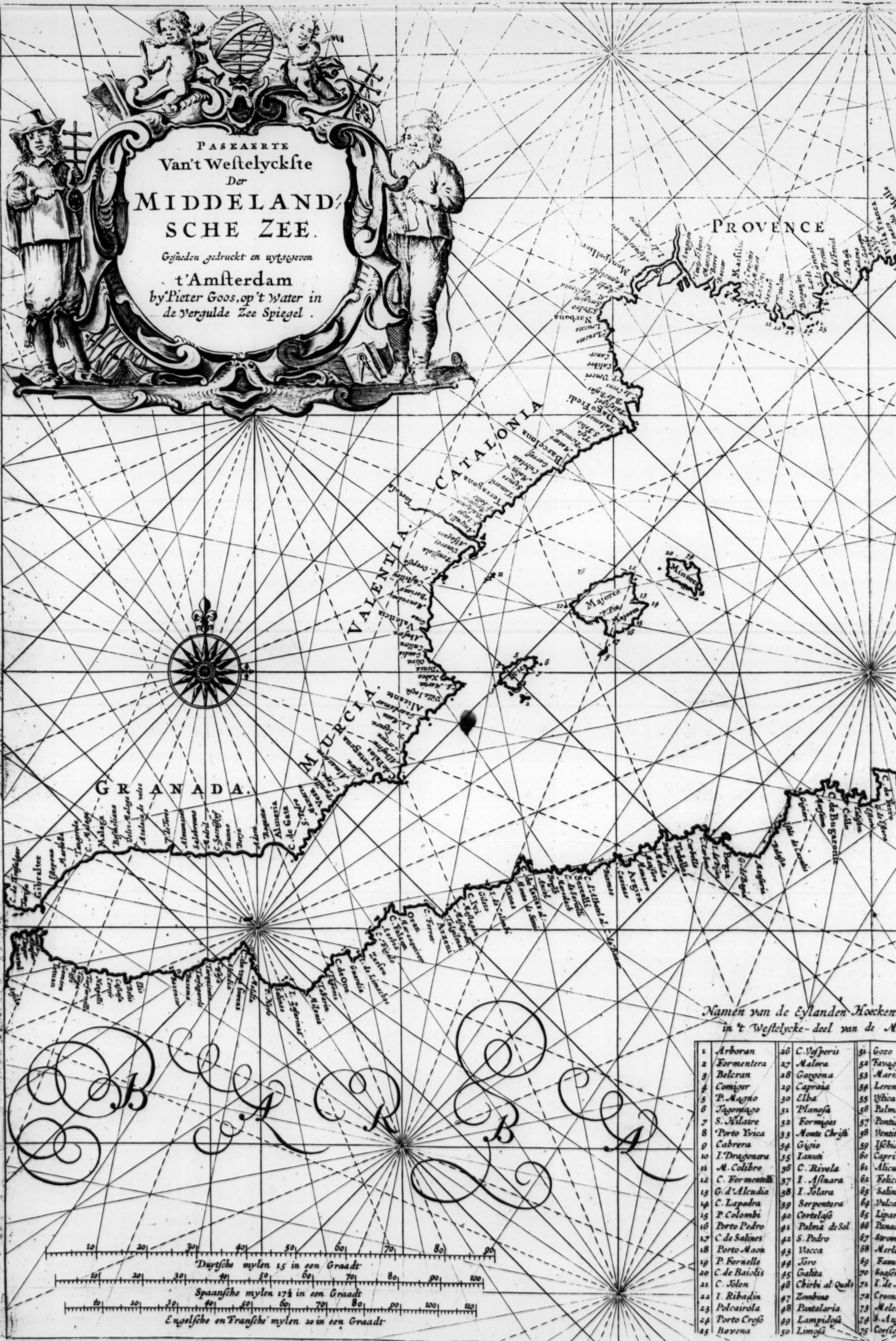








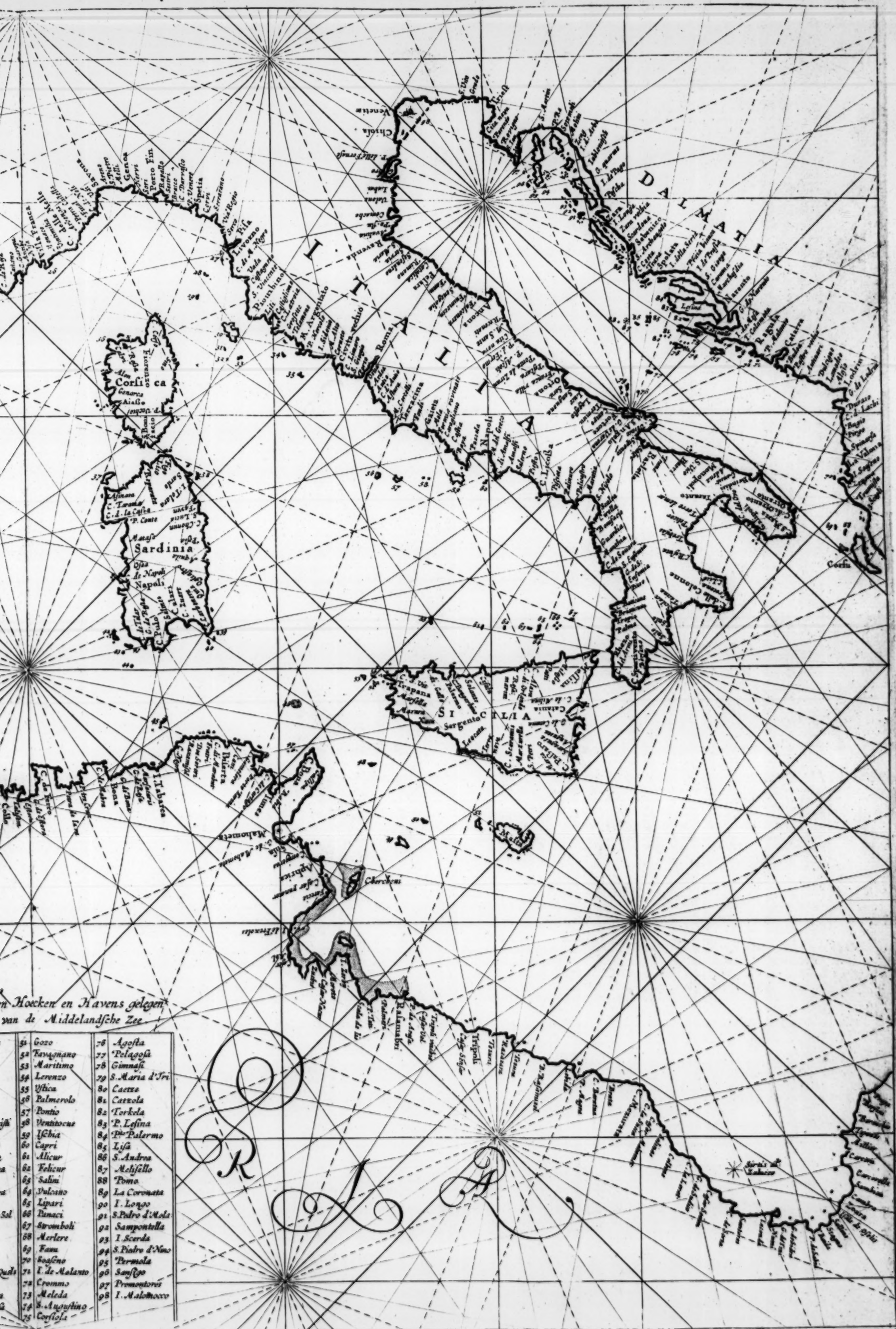




Namen van de Eylanden Hoeken
in 't Westelycke-deel van de M.

1	Arboran	26	C. Vesperis	51	Gozo
2	Formentera	27	Malora	52	Favos
3	Belcan	28	Gorgona	53	Mari
4	Comiger	29	Capraia	54	Leren
5	P. Magno	30	Elba	55	Ustica
6	Tegomago	31	Planosa	56	Palma
7	S. Alaura	32	Formigis	57	Pontia
8	Porto Yrica	33	Monte Christi	58	Ventis
9	Cabrera	34	Gorgo	59	Ustica
10	I. Dragonera	35	Lanun	60	Capri
11	A. Colibre	36	C. Rivola	61	Alicu
12	C. Formentelli	37	I. Asinara	62	Felic
13	G. d'Alcudia	38	I. Solara	63	Salin
14	C. Lapadra	39	Serpentaria	64	Vulca
15	P. Colombi	40	Cortelago	65	Lipari
16	Porto Pedro	41	Palma de Sol	66	Dinac
17	C. de Salines	42	S. Pedro	67	Siron
18	Porto Maon	43	Vacca	68	Merli
19	P. Fornella	44	Toro	69	Fanu
20	C. de Baiolis	45	Gallia	70	Boghe
21	C. Jolon	46	Chirbi al Qud	71	I. de
22	I. Ribadin	47	Zombino	72	Crom
23	Polcaiola	48	Pantalasia	73	Mele
24	Porto Crofo	49	Lampidosa	74	S. Alu
25	Bovena	50	Limosa	75	Corfo

Duytsche mylen 15 in een Graadt
Spaansche mylen 17 1/2 in een Graadt
Engelsche en Fransche mylen 20 in een Graadt

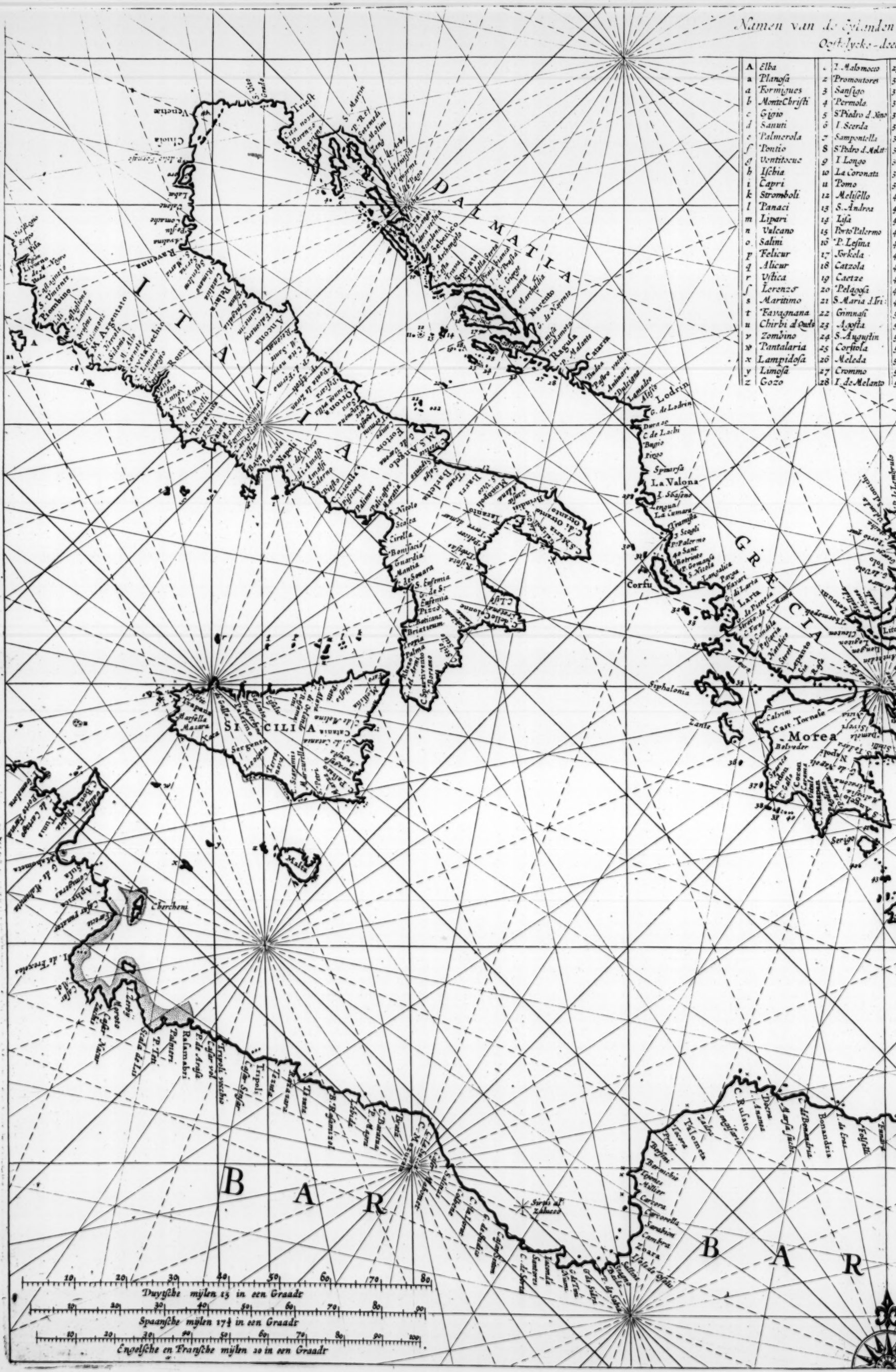


in Hoeken en Havens gelegen
van de Middelandsche Zee

51. Gozo	78. Agosta
52. Favignano	77. Pelagosa
53. Maritimo	78. Ginnasi
54. Leranzo	79. S. Maria d'Tri
55. Ustica	80. Caccia
56. Palmarolo	81. Catzola
57. Pontio	82. Torkola
58. Ventinocue	83. P. Lefina
59. Uchia	84. P. Palermo
60. Capri	85. Liza
61. Alicur	86. S. Andrea
62. Felicur	87. Melifello
63. Salini	88. Poma
64. Vulcano	89. La Coronata
65. Lipari	90. I. Longo
66. Panaci	91. S. Pietro d'Ala
67. Stromboli	92. Sampontella
68. Merlere	93. I. Scorda
69. Fam	94. S. Pietro d'Nmo
70. Bogfno	95. Termola
71. I. de Alalanto	96. Sanfgo
72. Cronno	97. Promontore
73. Meleda	98. I. Alomocco
74. S. Augustino	
75. Corfola	





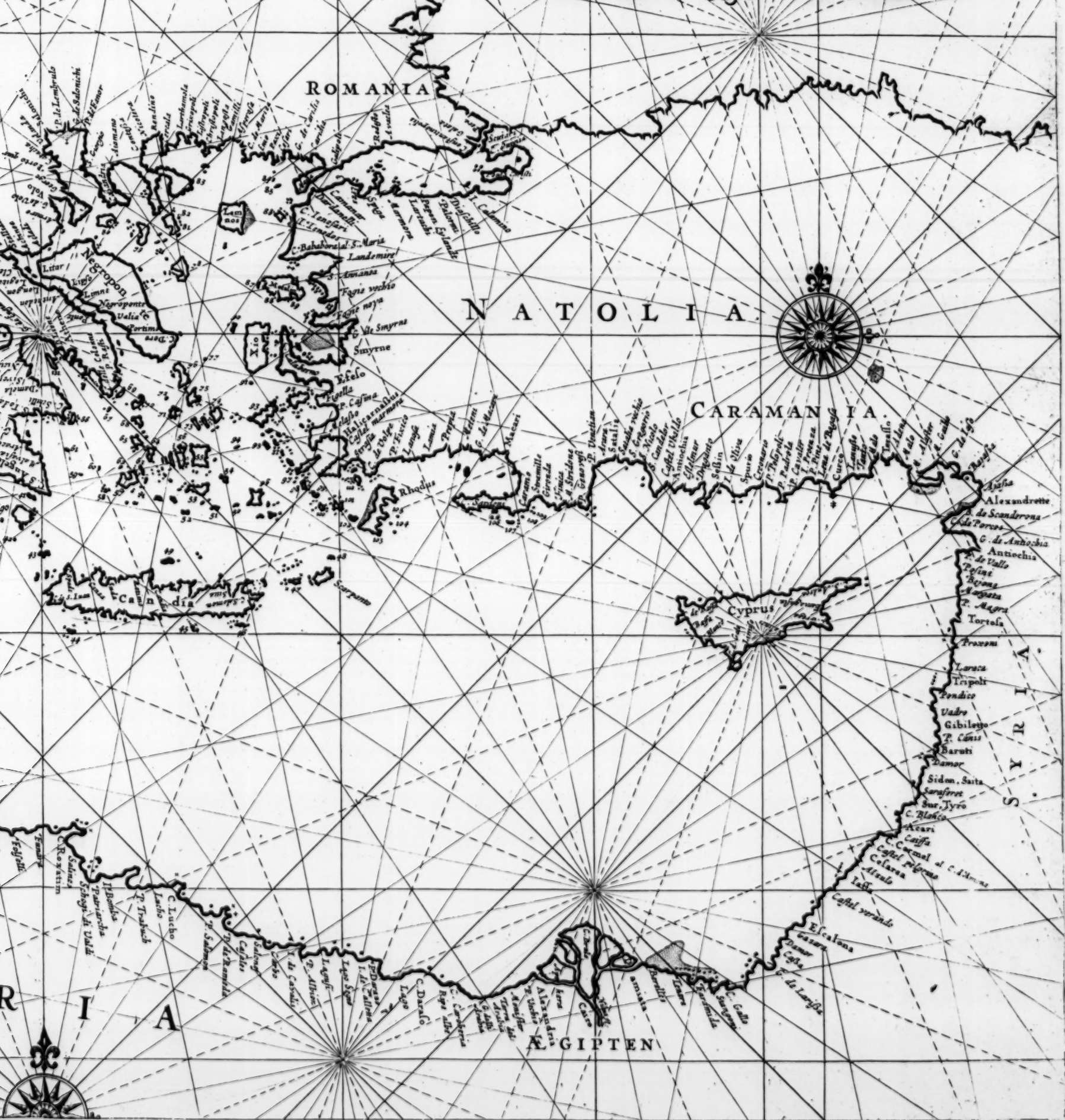


A	Elba	1	Malomoco	29
a	Plangia	2	Promontores	30
b	Formigues	3	Sanfigo	31
c	MonteChristi	4	Permola	32
d	Gigio	5	S' Pietro d. Nino	33
e	Sanuni	6	I. Scerda	34
f	Palmerola	7	Sampontella	35
g	Tontio	8	S' Pietro d. Malt.	36
h	Ventitocus	9	I. Longo	37
i	Ischia	10	La Coronata	38
j	Capri	11	Tomo	39
k	Stromboli	12	Meliffello	40
l	Tanaci	13	S. Andrea	41
m	Lipari	14	Lisa	42
n	Valcano	15	Peto Palermo	43
o	Salini	16	P. Lefina	44
p	Felicur	17	Serkela	45
q	Aliear	18	Catzola	46
r	Vitica	19	Cactae	47
s	Lerenz	20	'Pelagosa	48
t	Maritimo	21	S. Maria d. Iri	49
u	Favagnana	22	Gimnafi	50
v	Chirbi d. Gudo	23	Agosta	51
w	Zombino	24	S. Augustin	52
x	Pantalaria	25	Corfiola	53
y	Lampidofa	26	Meleda	54
z	Lingofa	27	Crommo	55
		28	I. de Melanto	56

Duytsche mijlen 13 in een Graade
 Spaansche mijlen 17 1/2 in een Graade
 Engelfche en Fransche mijlen 10 in een Graade

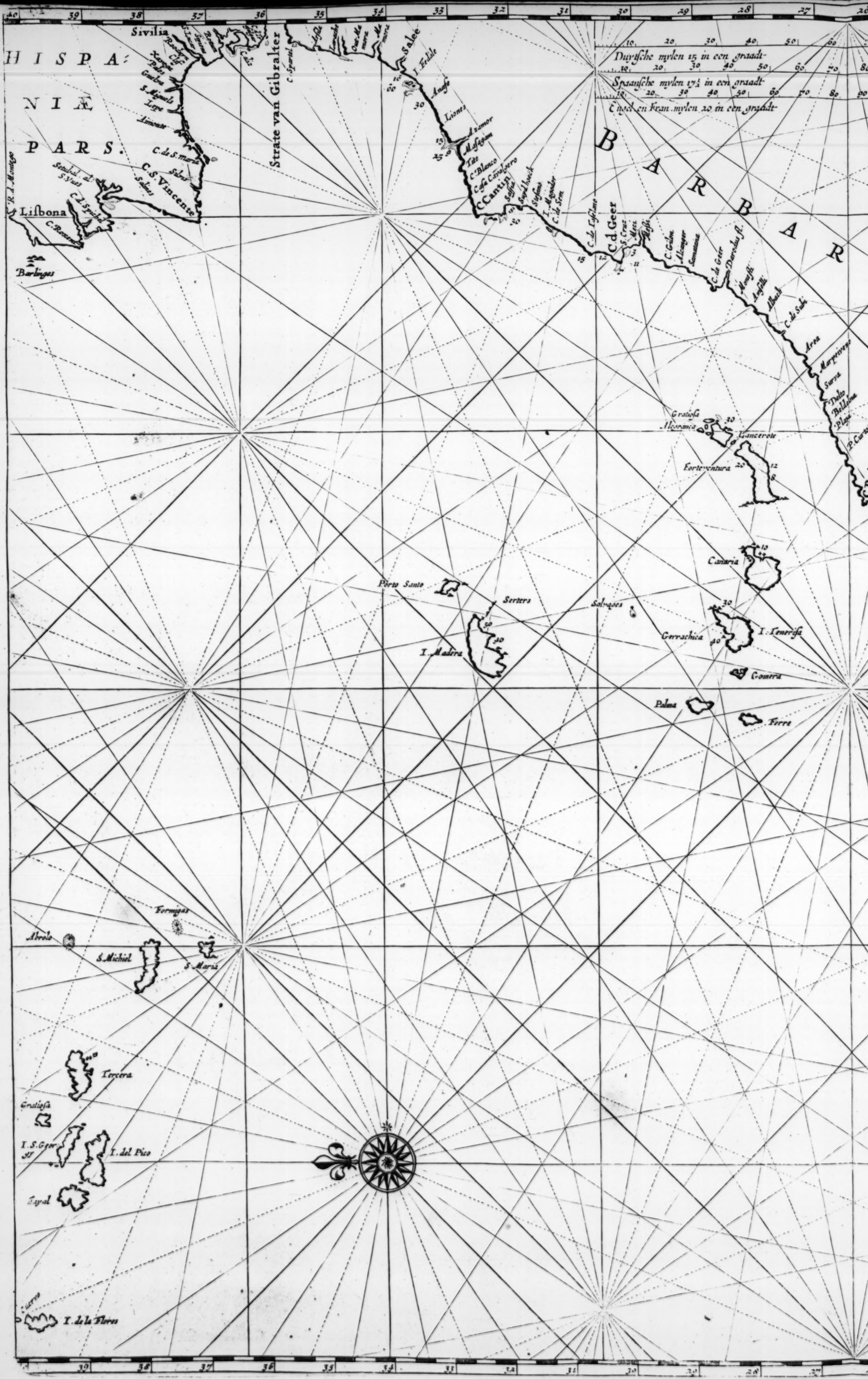
Ylanden, Noecken en havens, gelijck in het
lycke-deel der Middellandsche Zee.

Malmoeco	29	Sogfeno	57	Milo	85	Embro
omontorei	30	Fannu	58	Annania	86	Tenedos
infigo	31	Merlere	59	Curavi	87	C Sigeri
ermola	32	Pachfu	60	Falconera	88	P Coloni
Pietro d Nino	33	Antipachfu	61	Bella Pola	89	P Iera
Scerda	34	C Ducato	62	Antimilo	90	Ipsera
mpontella	35	Sigaloma Pico	63	Argentera	91	Venetico
Pedro d Adm	36	Strogolia	64	Silanto	92	Samo
Longo	37	Prodono	65	Serfon	93	Nicaria
Coronata	38	Sapienza	66	Sutra	94	Stenofa
mo	39	Cayrena	67	S Ioge darbo	95	Palmofa
eliffello	40	Venetica	68	Fermino	96	Stampalia
Andrea	41	Servy	69	I Macronifi	97	Lango
fa	42	L Ovo	70	Zea	98	S Salzo
to Palermo	43	Serigotto	71	Sira	99	Cophano
Lefina	44	Gozo	72	Lura	100	Nizari
rkola	45	Calderni	73	S Dilles	101	Pficipia
tzola	46	Christiana	74	Wicono	102	Carari
etze	47	Cuxi	75	Tino	103	C Traquilo
elagofa	48	Stallida	76	Andria	104	Lenage
Maria d Sri	49	Standia	77	Calojera	105	Poro Rhodi
mmali	50	Manfia	78	Schiro	106	Pofitelli
gofia	51	Sentorini	79	Scappelo	107	I East Rosso
Augustin	52	Christiano	80	Siatta	108	Stronilo
rtiola	53	Nio	81	Lamo	109	Le Corenni
eledda	54	Maixa	82	Piper	110	Sinua
ommo	55	Nexia	83	Monte Santo	111	S Brugia
de Melanto	56	Paris	84	Samandrachi		









HISPANIA
NIA
PARS.

BARBARIA

Duytſche mylen 15 in een graadt
Spaanſche mylen 17½ in een graadt
Frantz. en Rom. mylen 20 in een graadt

Lisbona

Sivilia

Strate van Gibraltar

Salee

Algarve
C. de S. Maria
C. de S. Vincente

C. de Geer

Canaria

Gonçalves

Palma

Ferre

Porto Santo

Serres

Salvages

I. Madeira

I. Tenerife

Comra

S. Michiel

S. Maria

Gratiſia

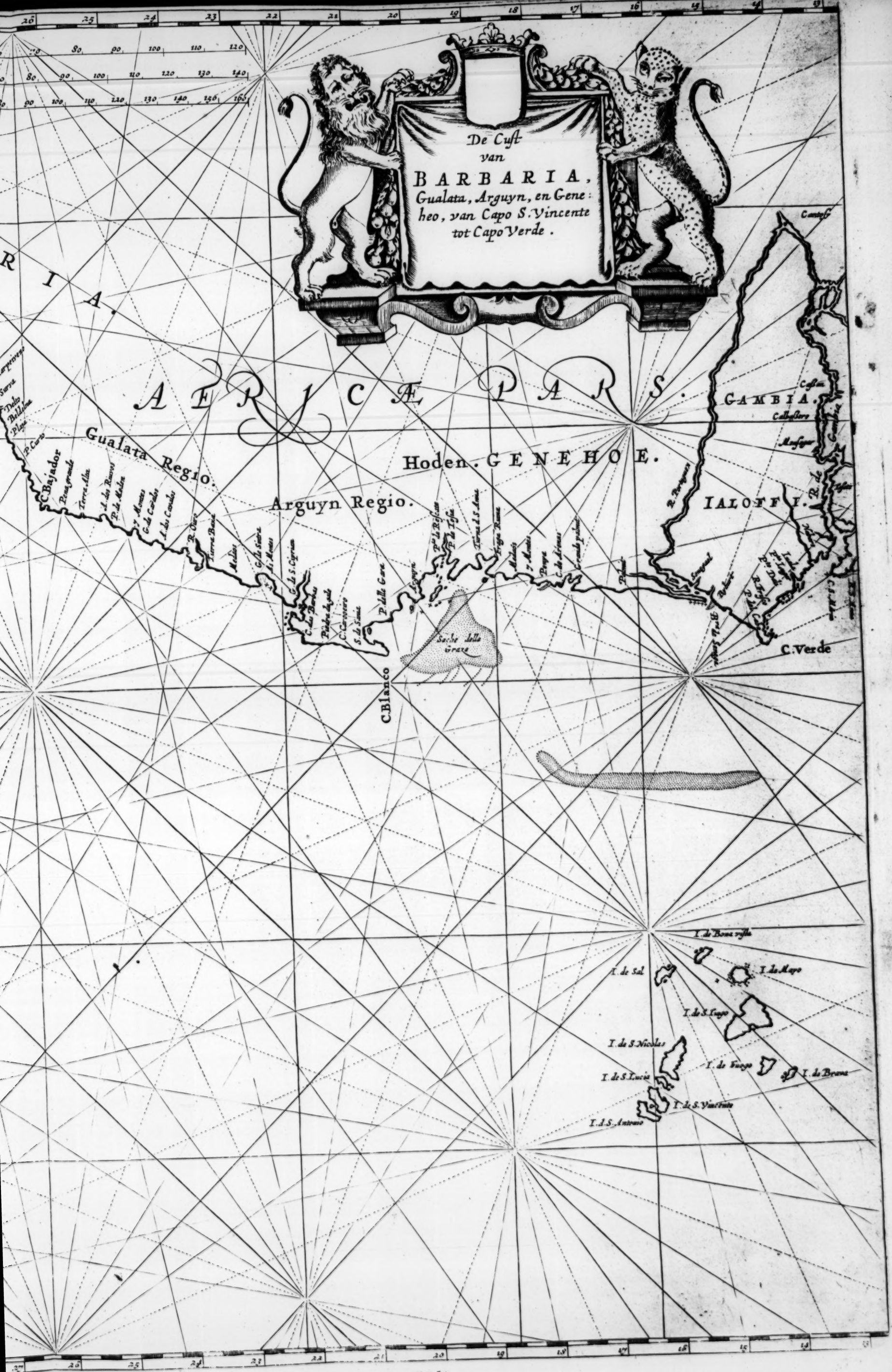
I. S. George

Layal

Tercera

I. del Pico

I. de la Flores



AFRICA PARSA

Hoden. GENEHOE.

GAMBIA.

IALOFFI.

C. Verde

Gualata Regio.

Arguyn Regio.

C. Blanco

Sache della Grace

I. de Bona vista

I. de Sal

I. de Mayo

I. de S. Iago

I. de S. Nicolas

I. de S. Lucia

I. de S. Vincente

I. de S. Antonio

I. de Brava





I. Carvo

Puerto del Corvo

P. Limpio

P. del Gada

Villa de la P. del Gada

Flores.

La Calavera

P. y Villa de las Lagas

P. de las Lagas

I. Fayal

Parochia de la Trinidad

Los Capina

S. Catalina

Puerto Pina

Los Morros

P. de los Cedros

Los Cedros

S. Cruz

Fayal

Los Cedros

Los Cedros

Los Cedros

Los Cedros

La Baixa

Los Cedros

Los Cedros

Los Cedros

Los Cedros

Los Cedros

Los Cedros

Villa de S. Cruz

Gratioso

Villa de la Playa

Villa de la Playa

Villa de la Playa

Villa de la Playa

Villa de la Playa

Villa de la Playa

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Villa de la Playa

Villa de la Playa

Villa de la Playa

Villa de la Playa

Villa de la Playa

Nieuwe Pascaert

Van de

VLAEMSE EYLANDEN

Waer in oock te sien is

Hoe haer de kusten in Zee

Synde vertoone

J. A. M. S. T. E. R. D. A. M.

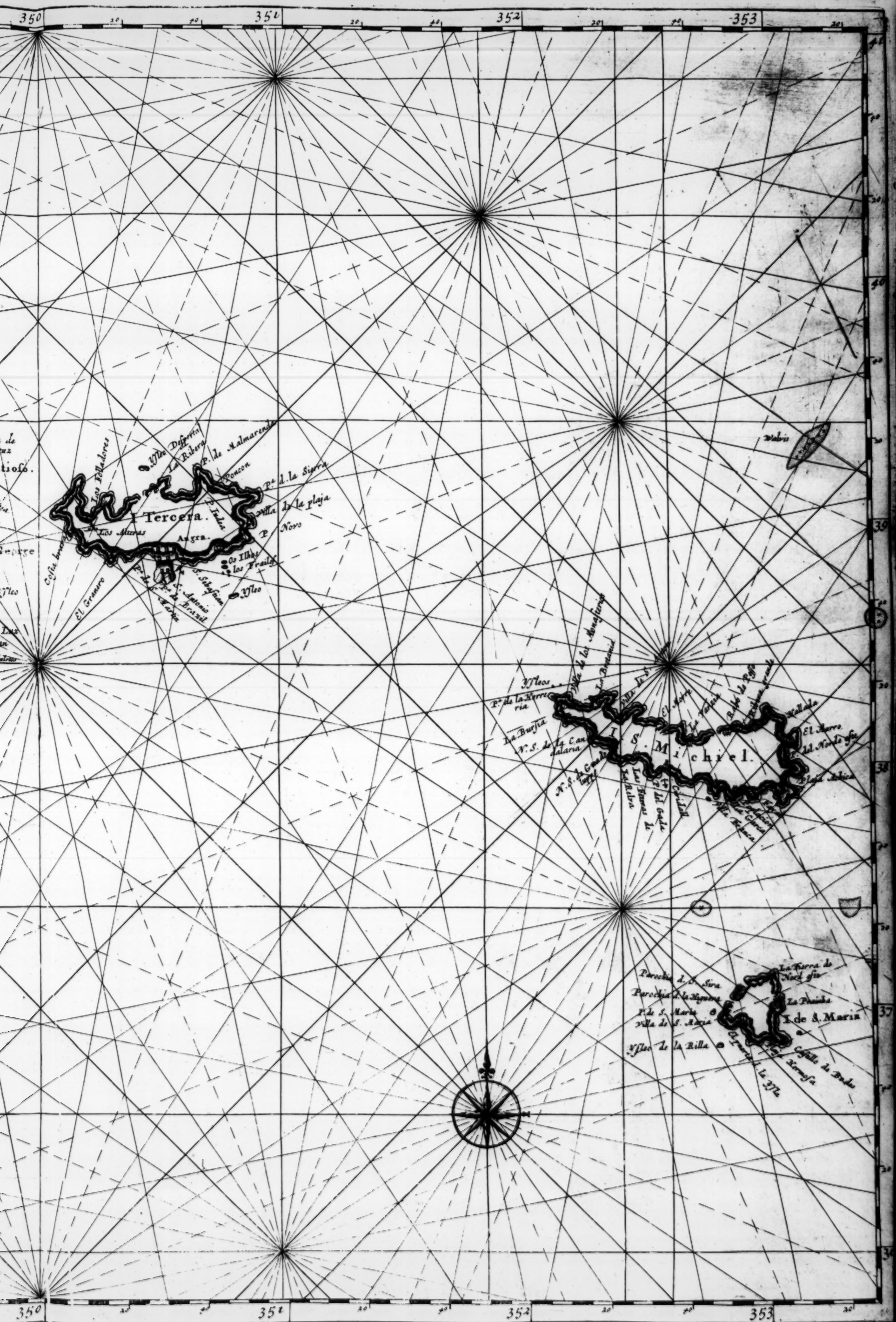
Gedruckt Bey

I. Robyn.

Duyfsh. Mylen 15 in een Graet.

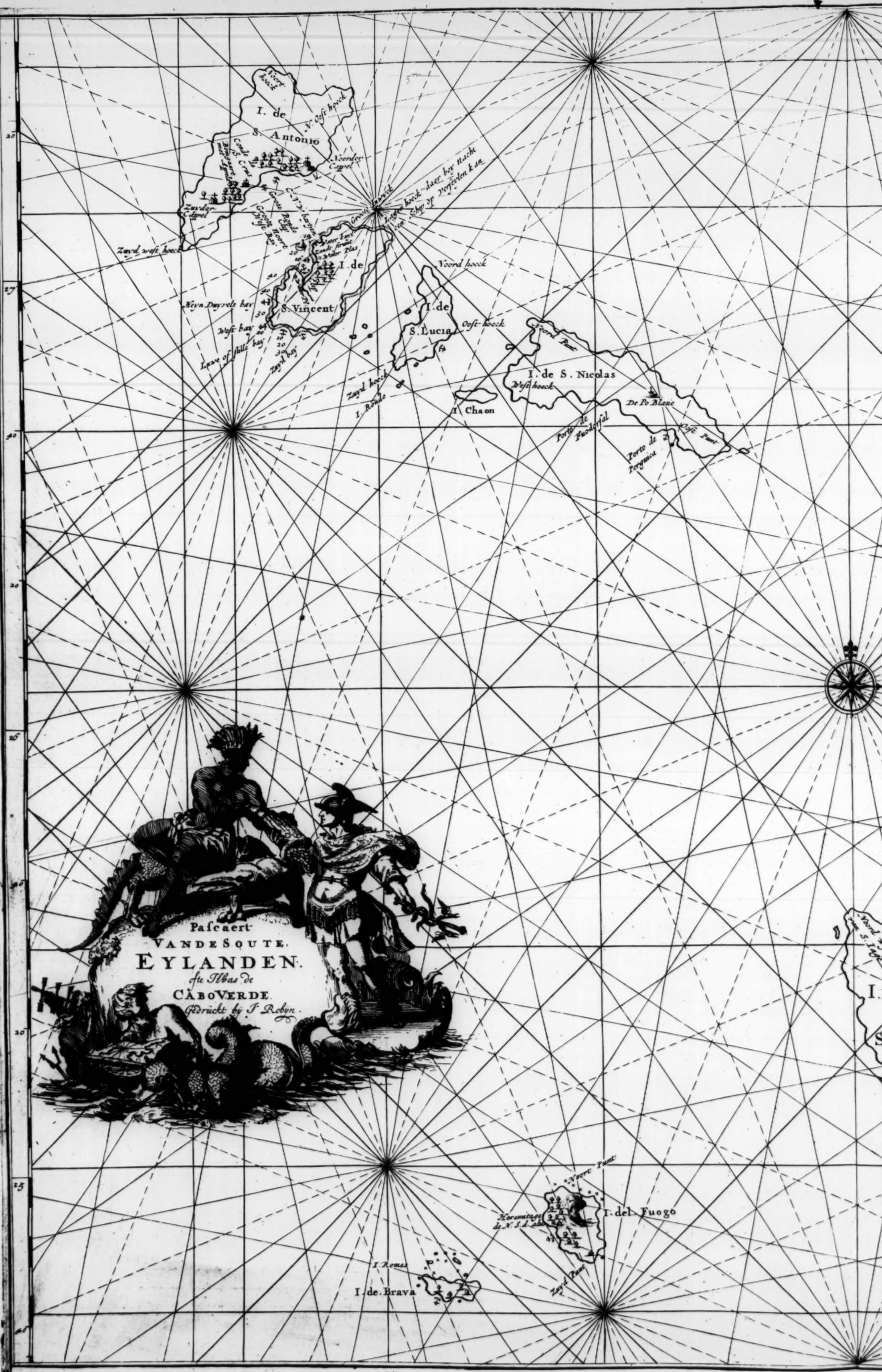
Syngsche Mylen 17 in een Graet.

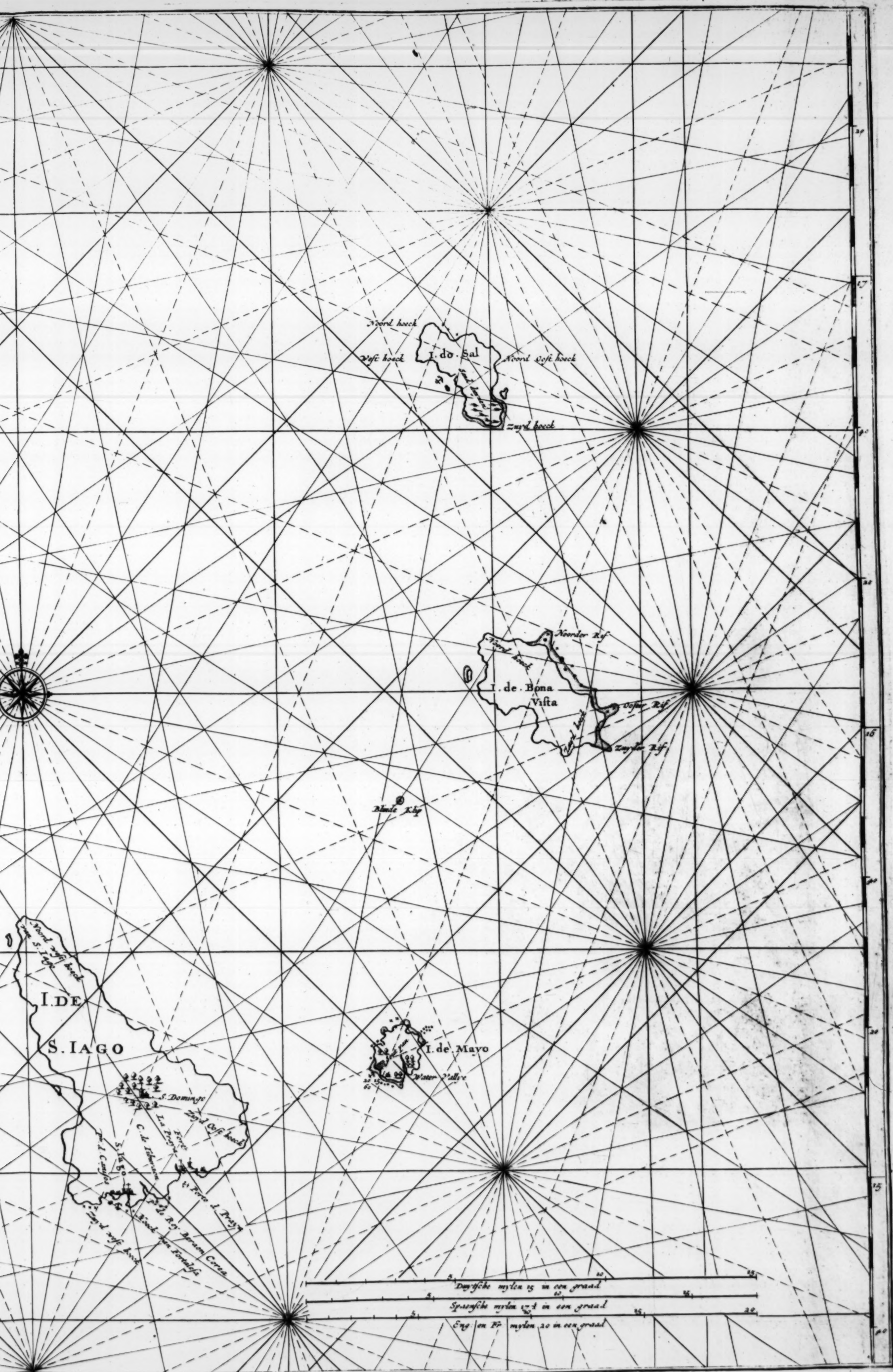
Eng. en. Fra. Mylen 20 in een Graet.

















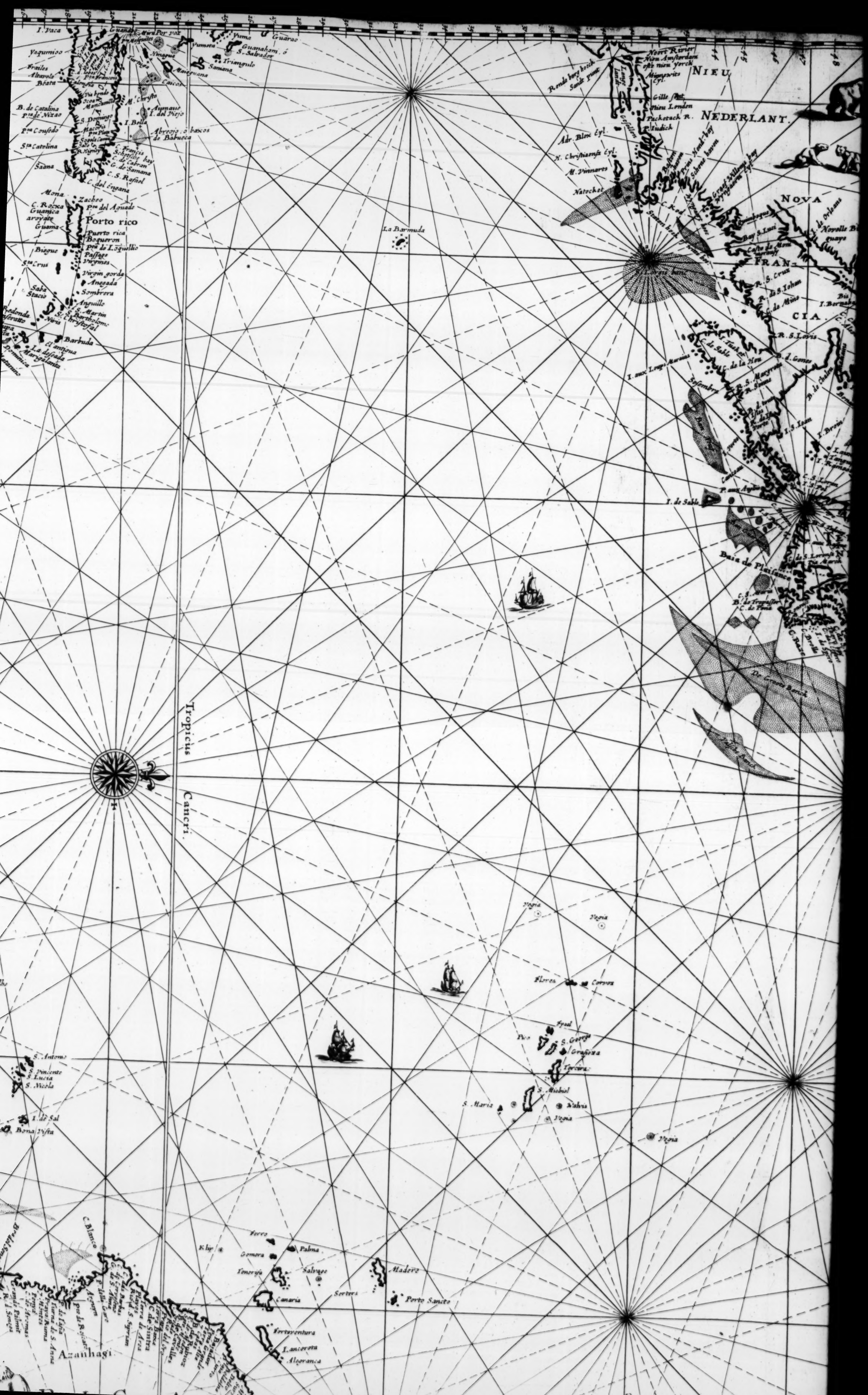
PASKAERT

waer in de graden der breedde over
weder zyden vande middellij wassende
soo ver grooten, dat die geproportioneert
sijn tegen hunne nevenstaende graden der
lengde.

Vertonende behalven Europa's Zuyde
lyckste een gedeelte vande custen van
Africa en America, in't oost byde H.M.
Staten Genl der vereenichde Nederl. ver-
leent aende Genl West Indische Comp.

t. Amsterdam by Gerrit van Schagen
boekverkooper en kaartmaker
by de Nieuwe Haarlemmer-
Shyys inde Stuurman.





PASKAERT
 waer in de graden der breedde over
 weder zyden vande middellyn wassende
 soo vergrooten, dat die geproportioneert
 synt tegen hunne nevenstaende graden der
 lengde.
 Vertonende behalven Europa's zyde
 lyckste een gedeelte vande custen van
 Africa en America, in't Octroy byde H.M.
 Staten Genl der vereenichde Nederl. ver-
 leent aende Genl West Indische Comp.
 t'Amsterdam by Gerrit van Schagen
 boeck verkooper en kaartmaker
 by de Nieuwe Naarlemmer-
 Shyys inde Stuurman

The map is a detailed historical representation of the Atlantic Ocean, showing the eastern coast of North America and the western coast of Europe and Africa. It features a compass rose in the upper left corner, a scale bar at the top, and various geographical labels in Dutch and Latin. The title 'PASKAERT' is prominently displayed in a decorative cartouche at the top left. The map includes numerous place names, such as 'Nieuw Amsterdam', 'New York', 'London', 'Paris', and 'Rome', as well as various islands and coastal regions. The map is oriented with North at the top, and the Atlantic Ocean is the central focus.

PASKAERT
 waer in de graden der breedde over
 weder zyden vande middellyn wassende
 soo vergrooten, dat die geproportioneert
 synt tegen hunne nevenstaende graden der
 lengde.
 Vertonende behalven Europa's zyde
 lyckste een gedeelte vande custen van
 Africa en America, in't Octroy byde H.M.
 Staten Genl der vereenichte Nederl.
 leent aende Genl West Indische Comp.
 t'Amsterdam by Gerrit van Schagen
 boeck verkooper en kaartmaker
 by de Nieuwe Naarlemmer
 Shyys inde Staetman

The map is a detailed historical representation of the Atlantic Ocean, showing the eastern coast of North America and the northern coast of South America. It includes a compass rose in the top left corner, a scale bar, and various geographical labels in Dutch and Latin. The title 'PASKAERT' is prominently displayed in a decorative cartouche at the top left. The map is oriented with North at the top, and the Atlantic Ocean is labeled 'M E R I'.

PASKAERT

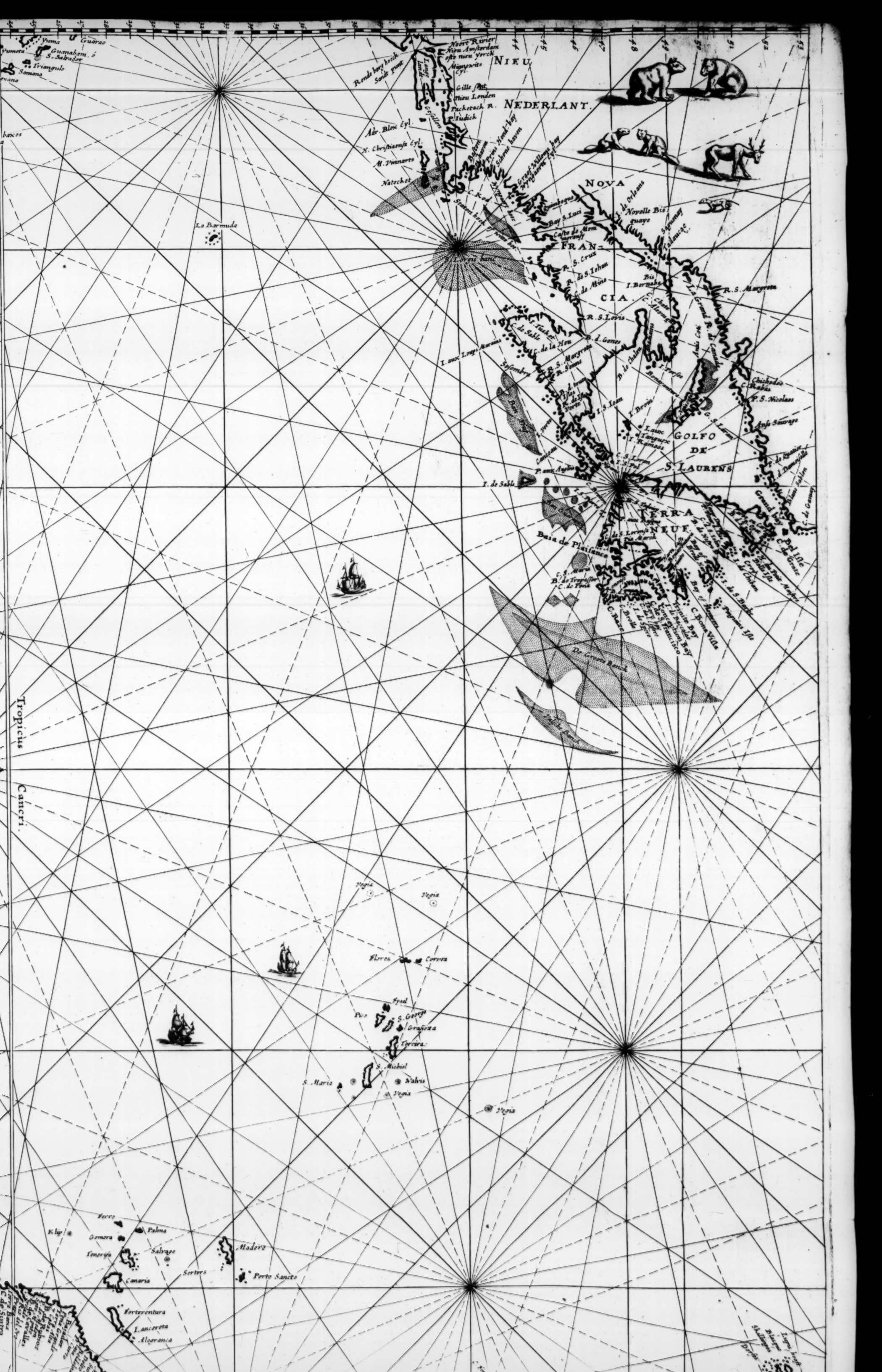
waer in de graden der breedde over weder zyden vande middellyn wassende soo vergrooten, dat die geproportioneert synt tegen hunne nevenstaende graden der lengde.

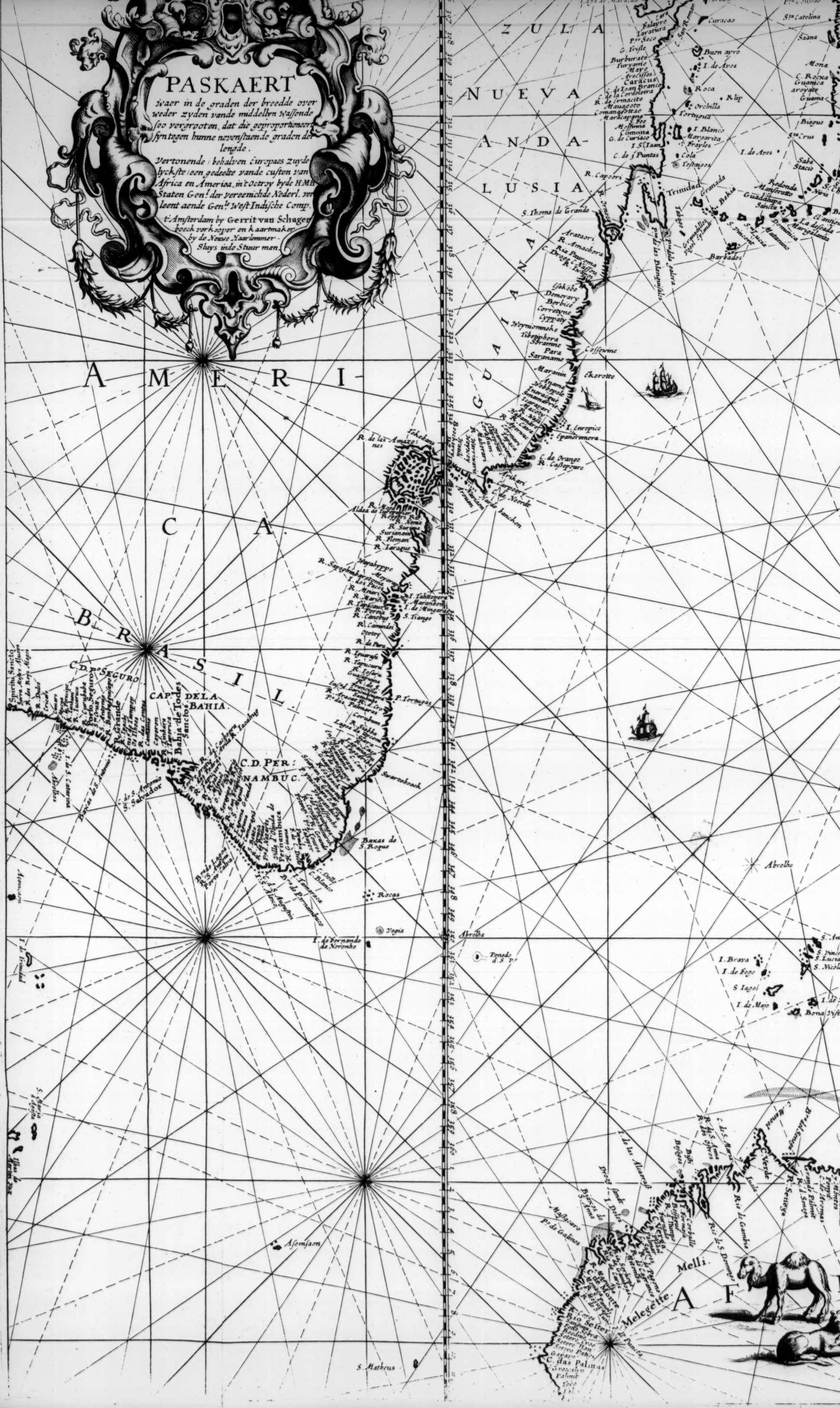
Vertonende behalven Europa's zuyde lyckste een gedeelte vande custen van Africa en America, int Octroy byde H.M. Staten Genl der vereenichde Nederl. verleent aende Genl West Indische Comp.

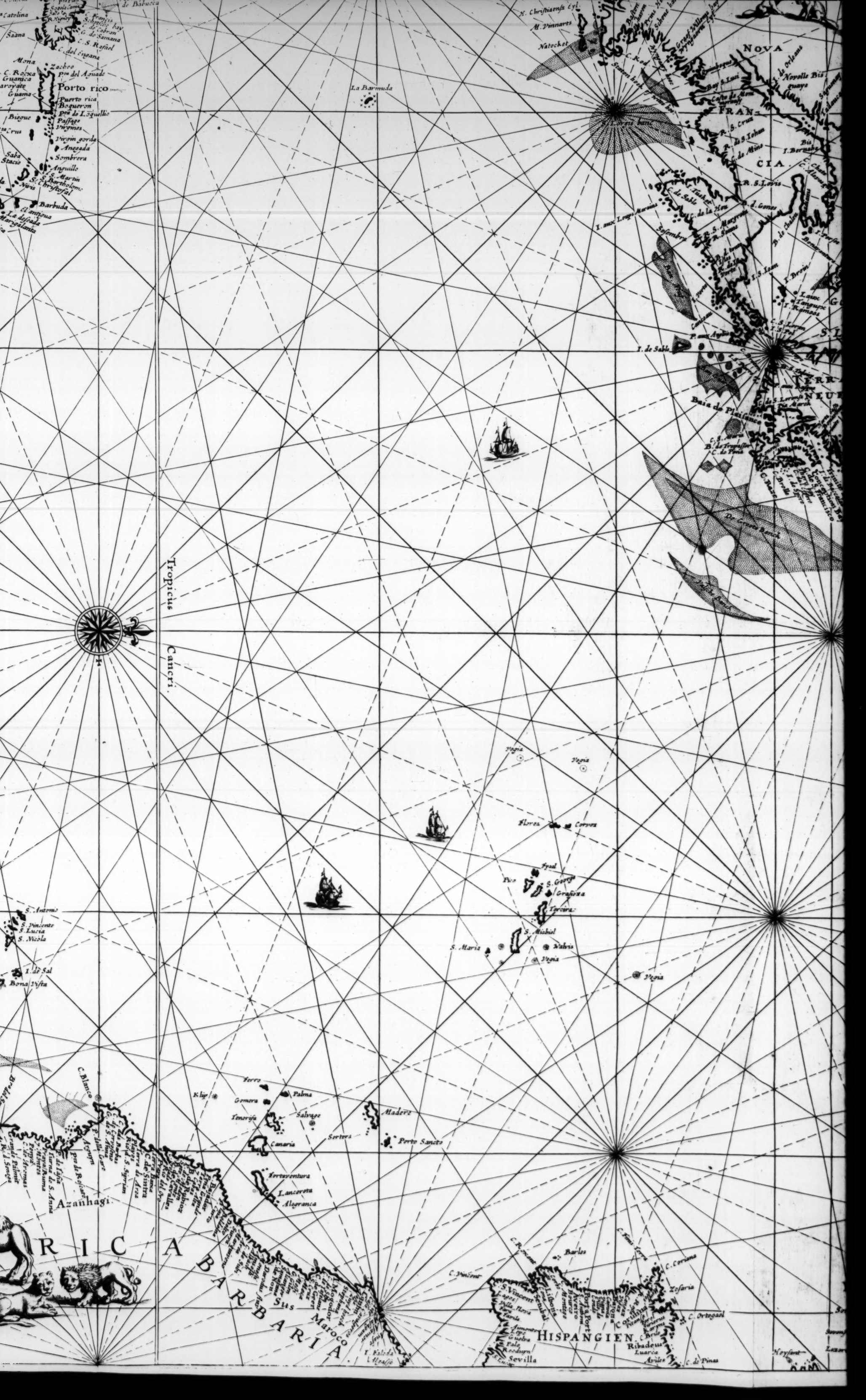
t Amsterdam by Gerrit van Schagen boeckverkooper en kaartmaker by de Nieuwe Naarlemmer-Schuyts inde Stuurman

The map depicts the Atlantic Ocean with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. Key geographical features include the coastlines of North America (from Canada down to Central America), the Caribbean Sea, and the northern coast of South America (primarily Brazil). Numerous islands are labeled, such as the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the West Indies (including Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and the Lesser Antilles), and the Cape Verde Islands. Major rivers like the Amazon and the Orinoco are shown flowing into the ocean. The map is oriented with North at the top, indicated by a compass rose. A decorative cartouche in the upper left corner contains the title 'PASKAERT' and descriptive text in Dutch. The map is signed 'Gerrit van Schagen fecit' in the bottom right corner.

[illegible]





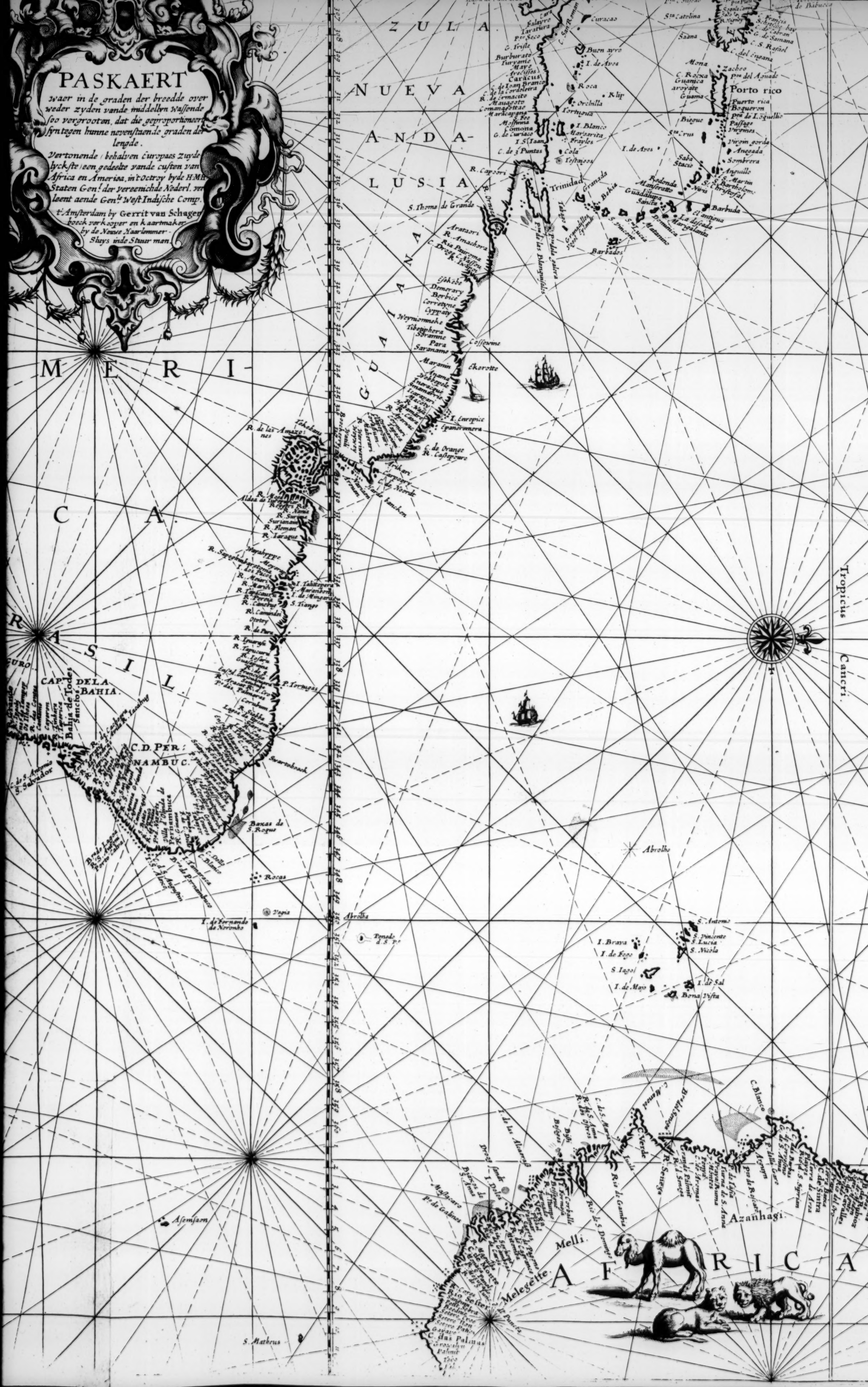


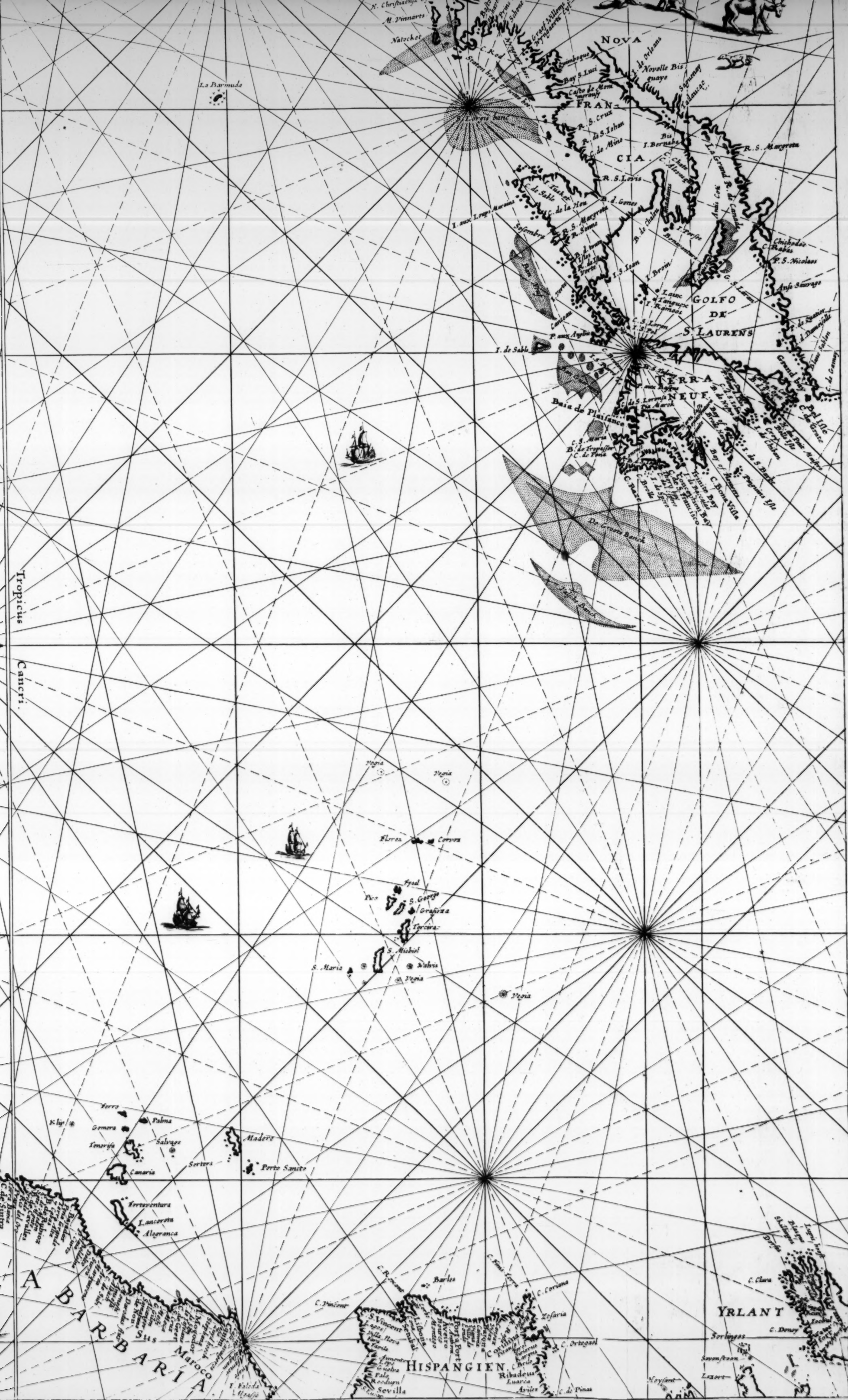
PASKAERT

waer in de graden der breedde over
weder zyden vande middellyn wassende
soo vergrooten, dat die gegrootheden
sijn tegen hunne nevenstaende graden der
lengde.

Vertonende behalven Europaas Zuyde
lyckste een gedeelte vande cuysten van
Africa en America, in't Oecroy hyde HMB
Staten Genl der vereenichde Nederl. ver-
leent aende Genl West Indische Comp.

t. Amsterdam by Gerrit van Schagen
boekverkooper en kaartmaker
by de Nieuwe Maerlommer-
Shays inde Stuurman.









Pascaerte van
TERRA NOVA NOVA FRANCIA NIEVW ENGELAND
En de Grootte Revier van CANADA



NOVELLE

BISCAYE.

NOUVEAU-FRANCIA

NIEUW-ENGELAND.

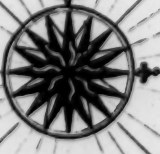
ACCADIE

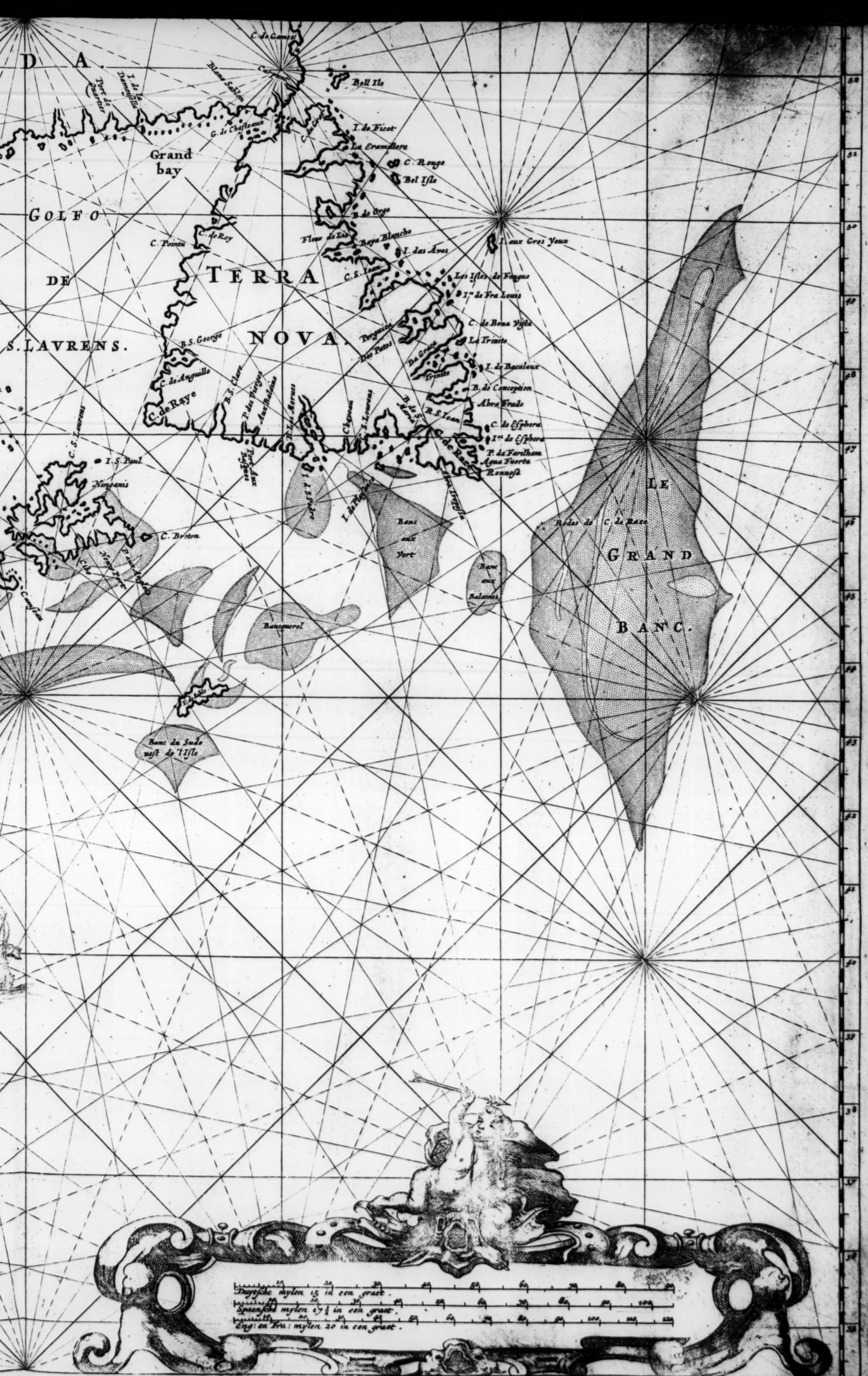
CANADA

Le Grand Riviere de Canada

Golfo S. Lawrence

Banc de la Cadie









No
ANG

NIEU
NEDERLAND.

VIRGINIA.

FLORIDA.

HONDVRAS.

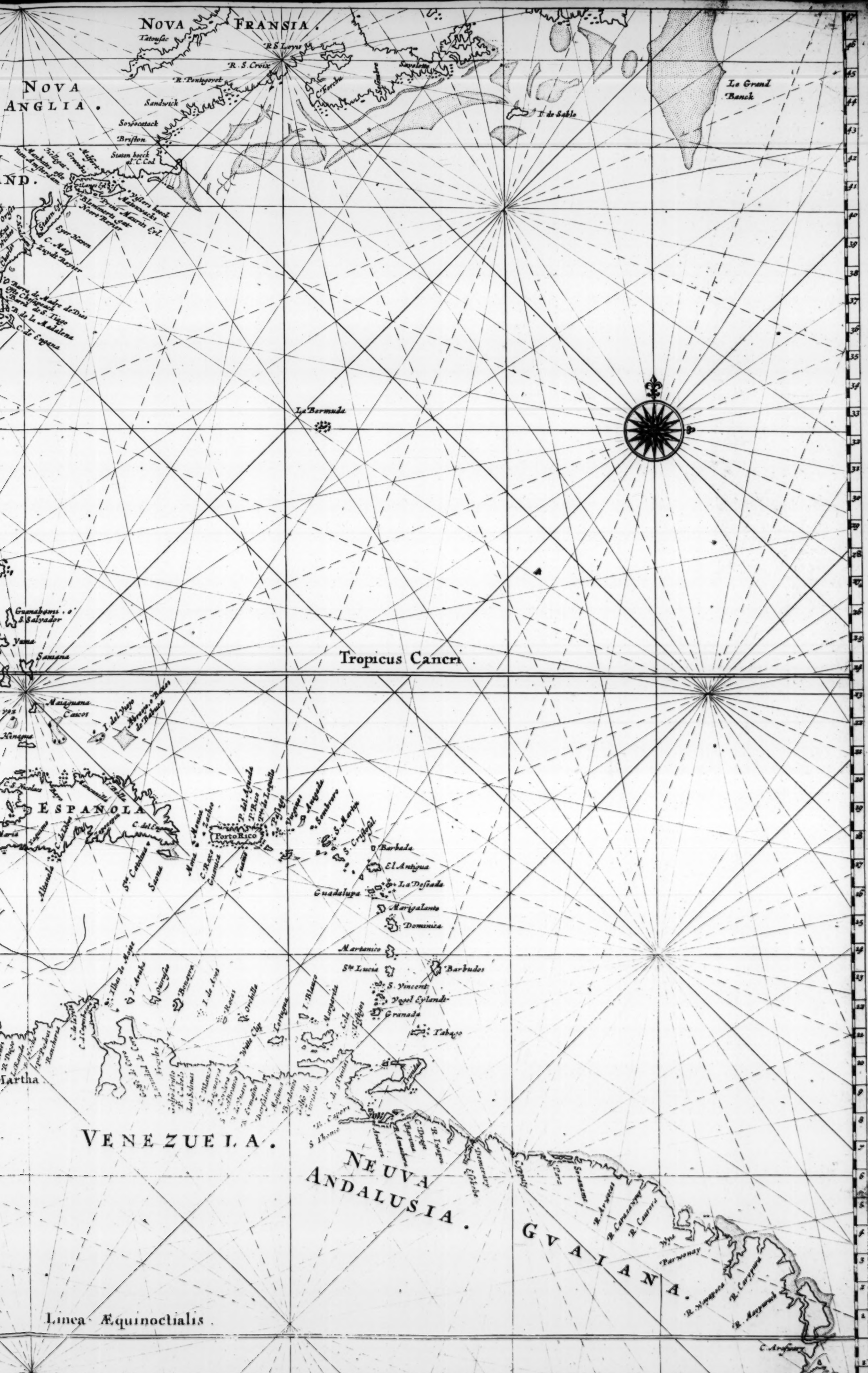
NICARAGVA.

COSTARICA.

Cartagena

St. Martha

Generaele Kaert
Van
WEST INDIEN
Vande Linie Equinoctiael
tot Benoorde Terra Nuef.



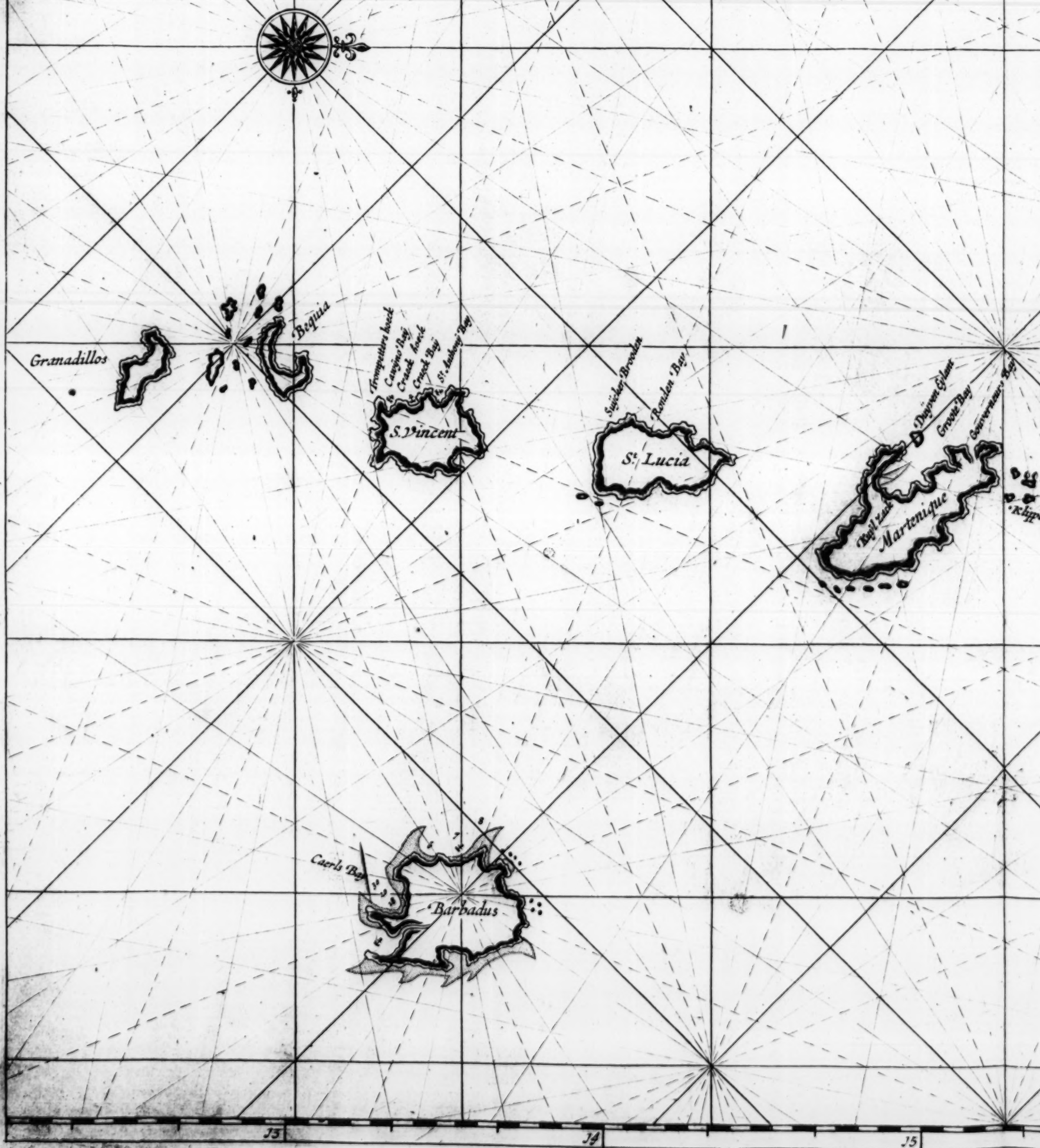


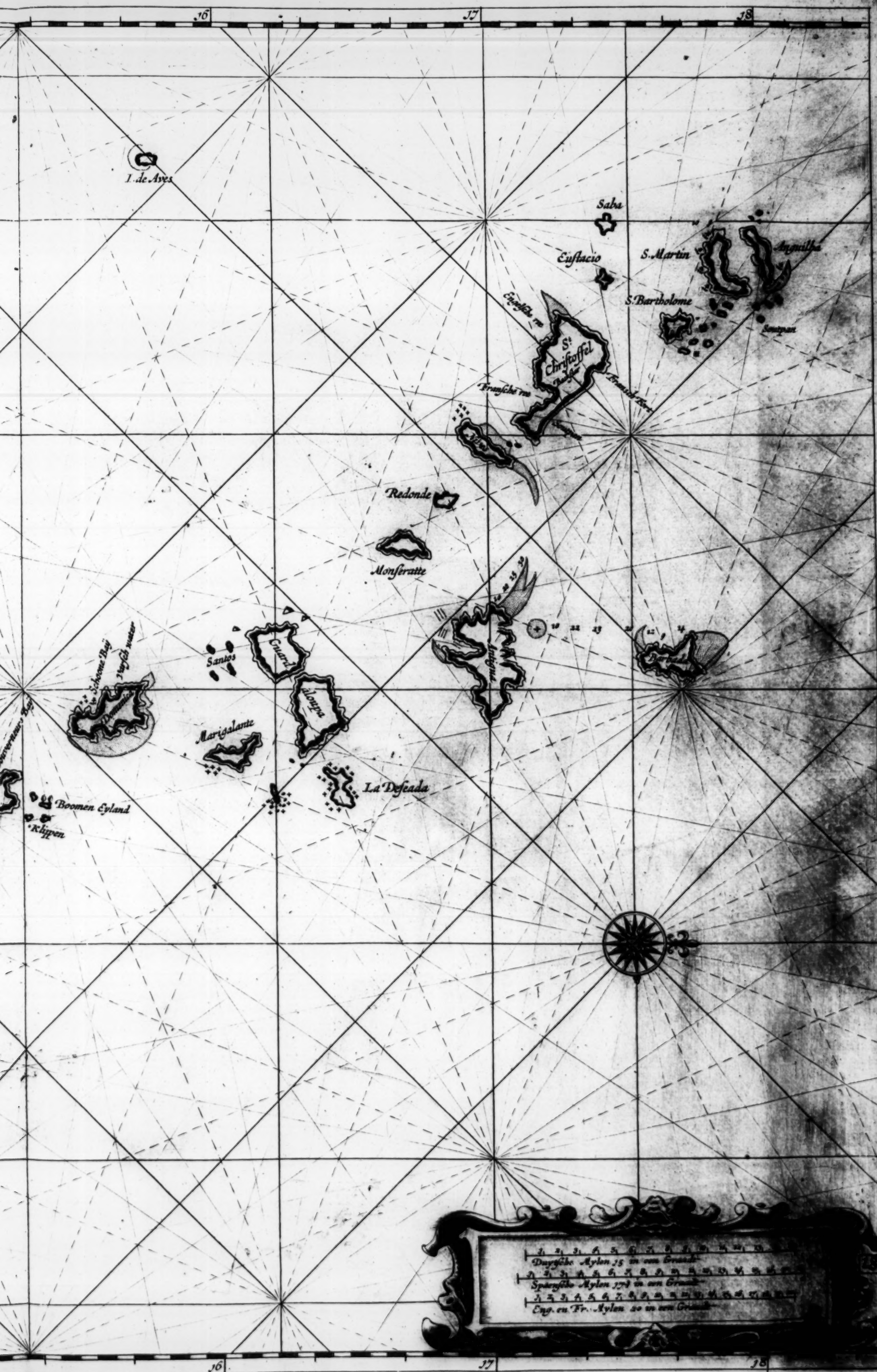


13 14 15

Pascaerte
Vande Caribes Eijlanden,
Van t Eylant Granadillos, tot t Eylant Anguilla.

Beschreven door Arent Roijzeveen.



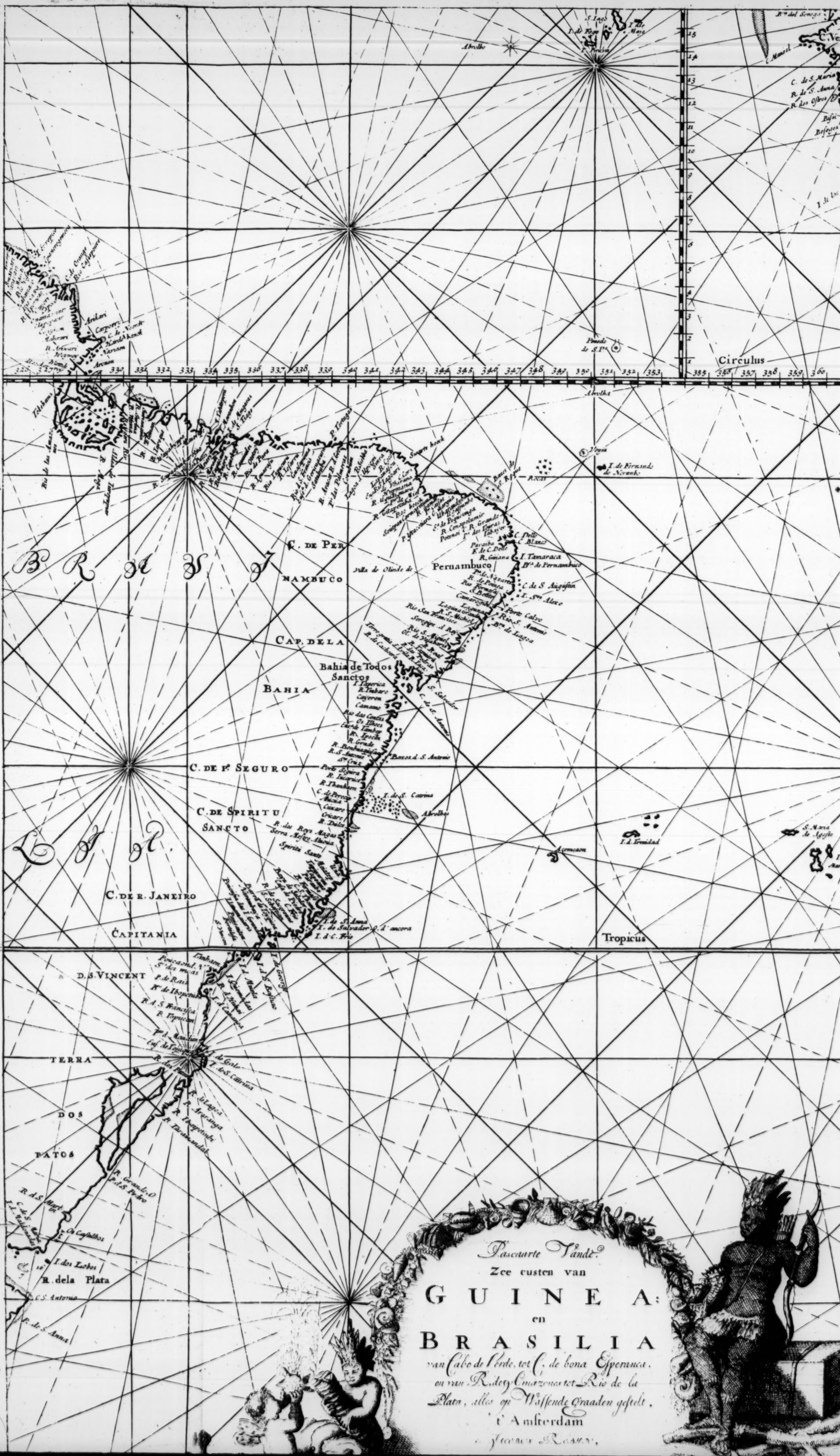


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Duyghe Nylen 15 in een Graad
Spanghe Nylen 17 in een Graad
Eng. en Fr. Nylen 20 in een Graad

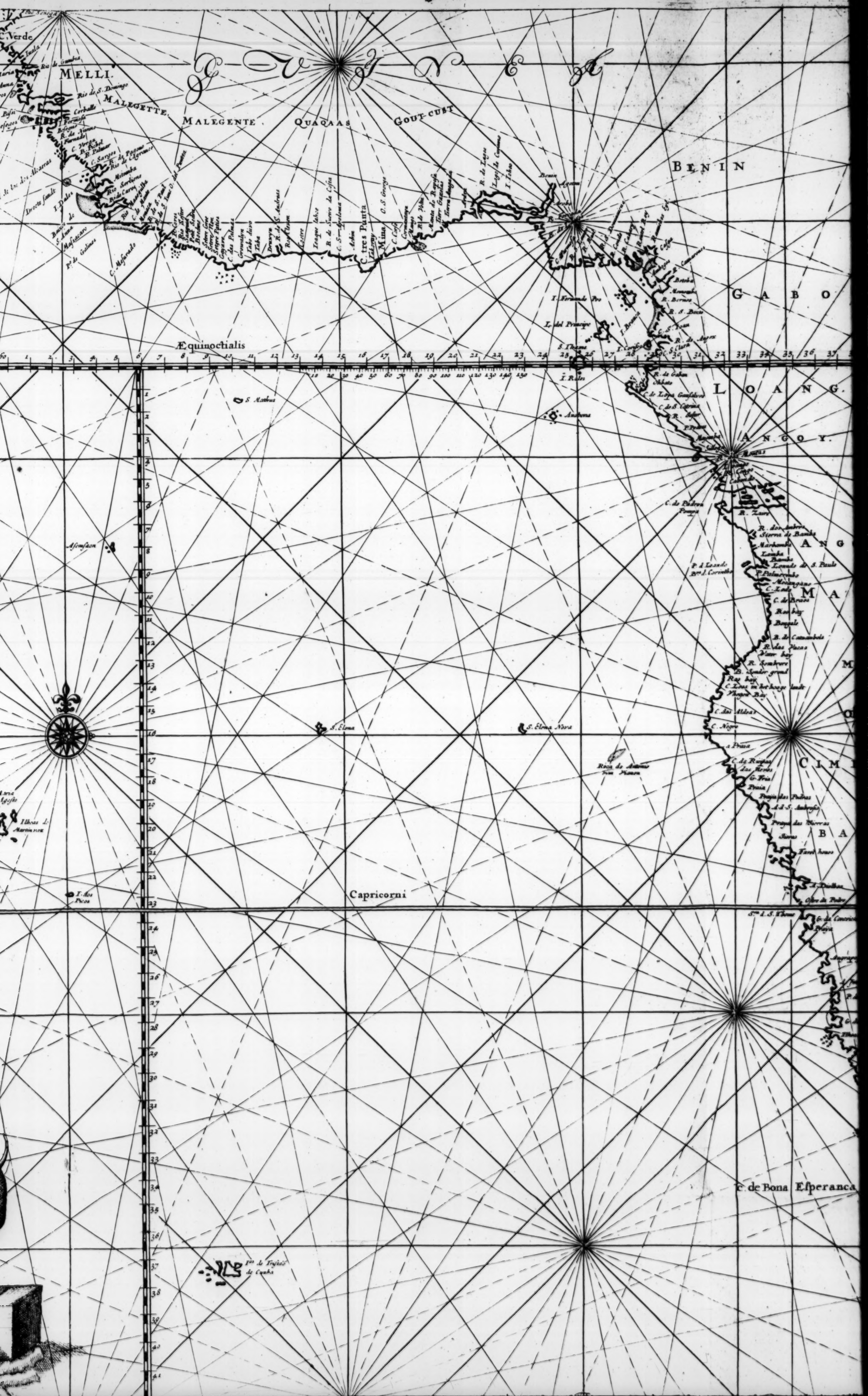


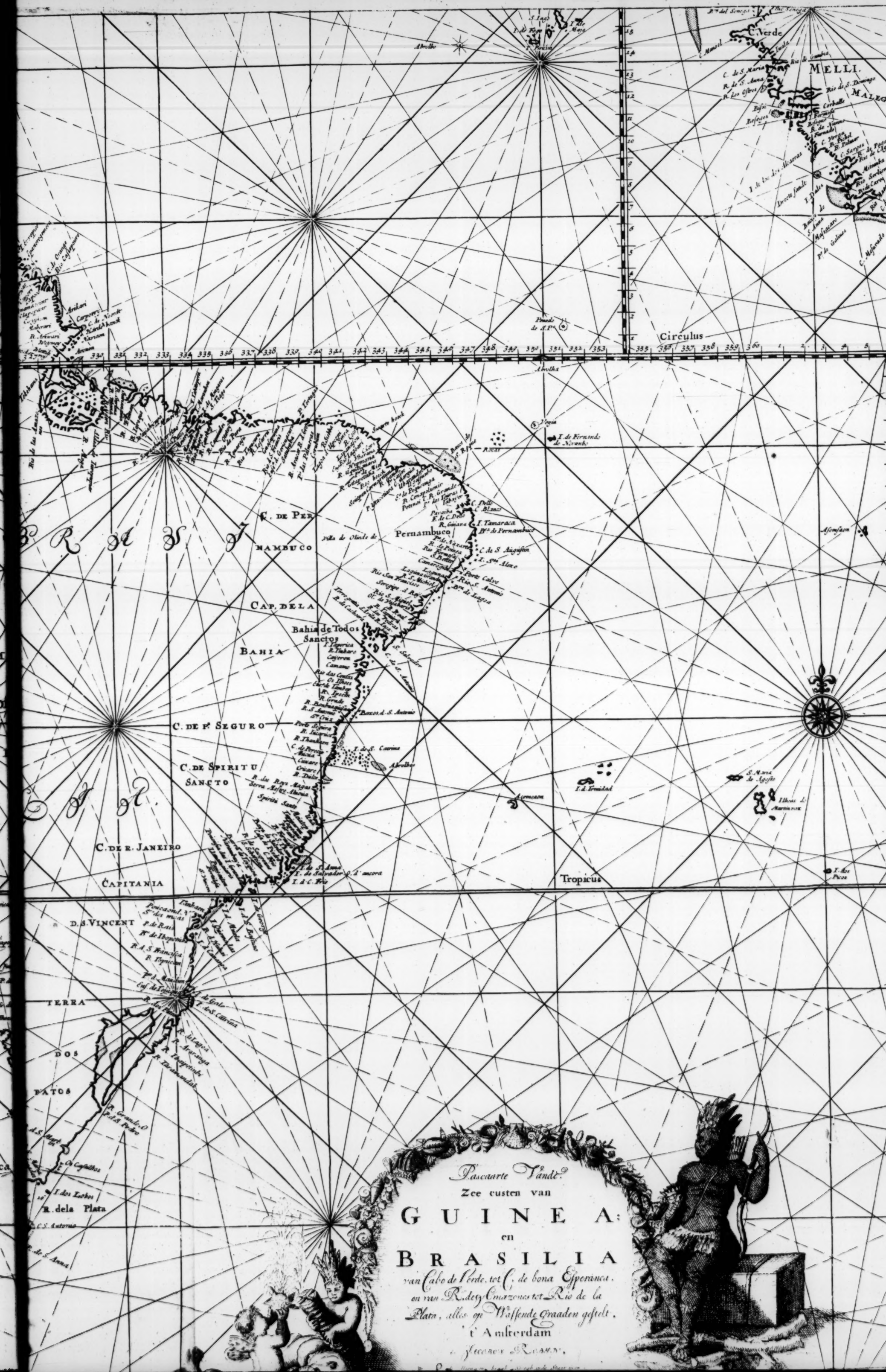


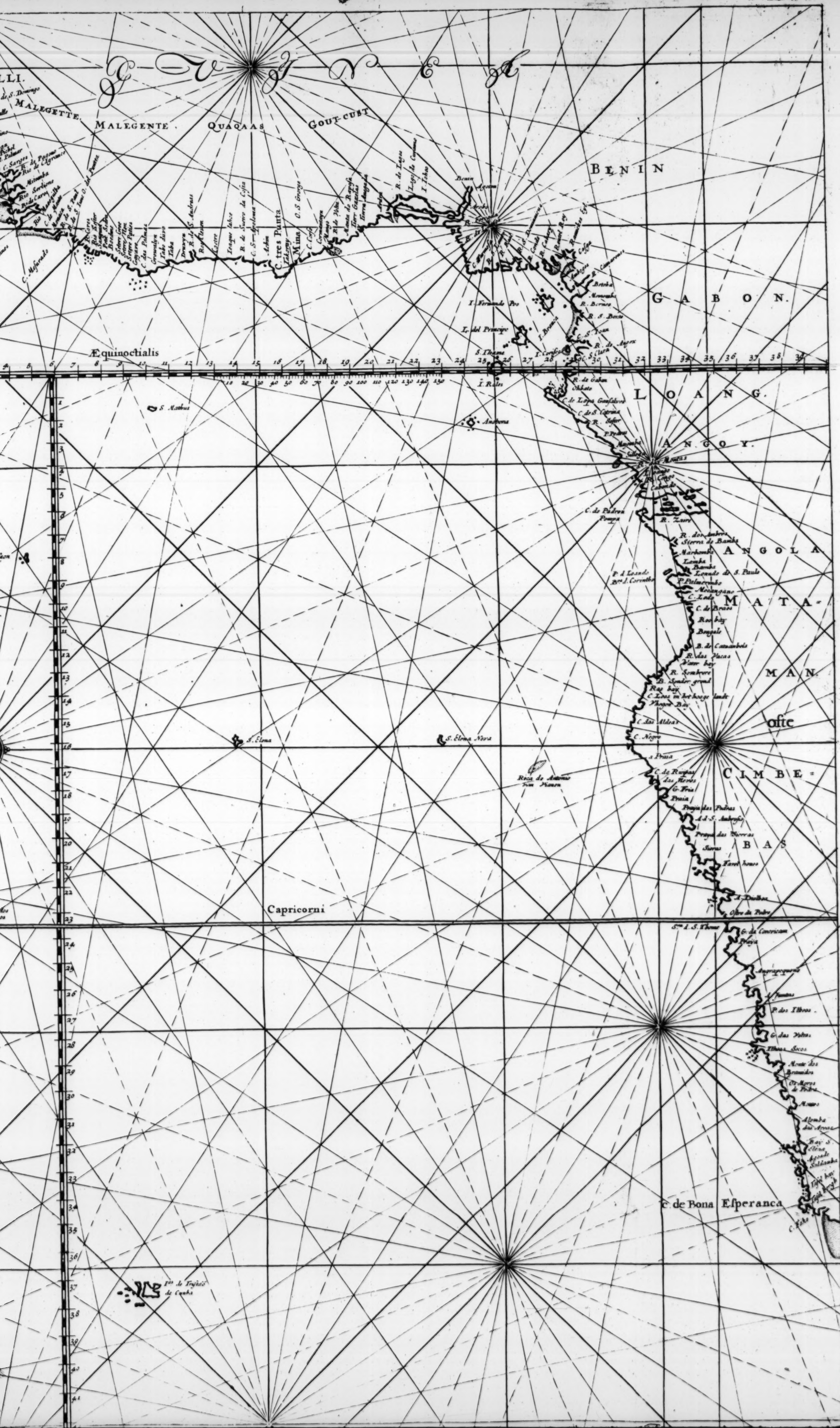


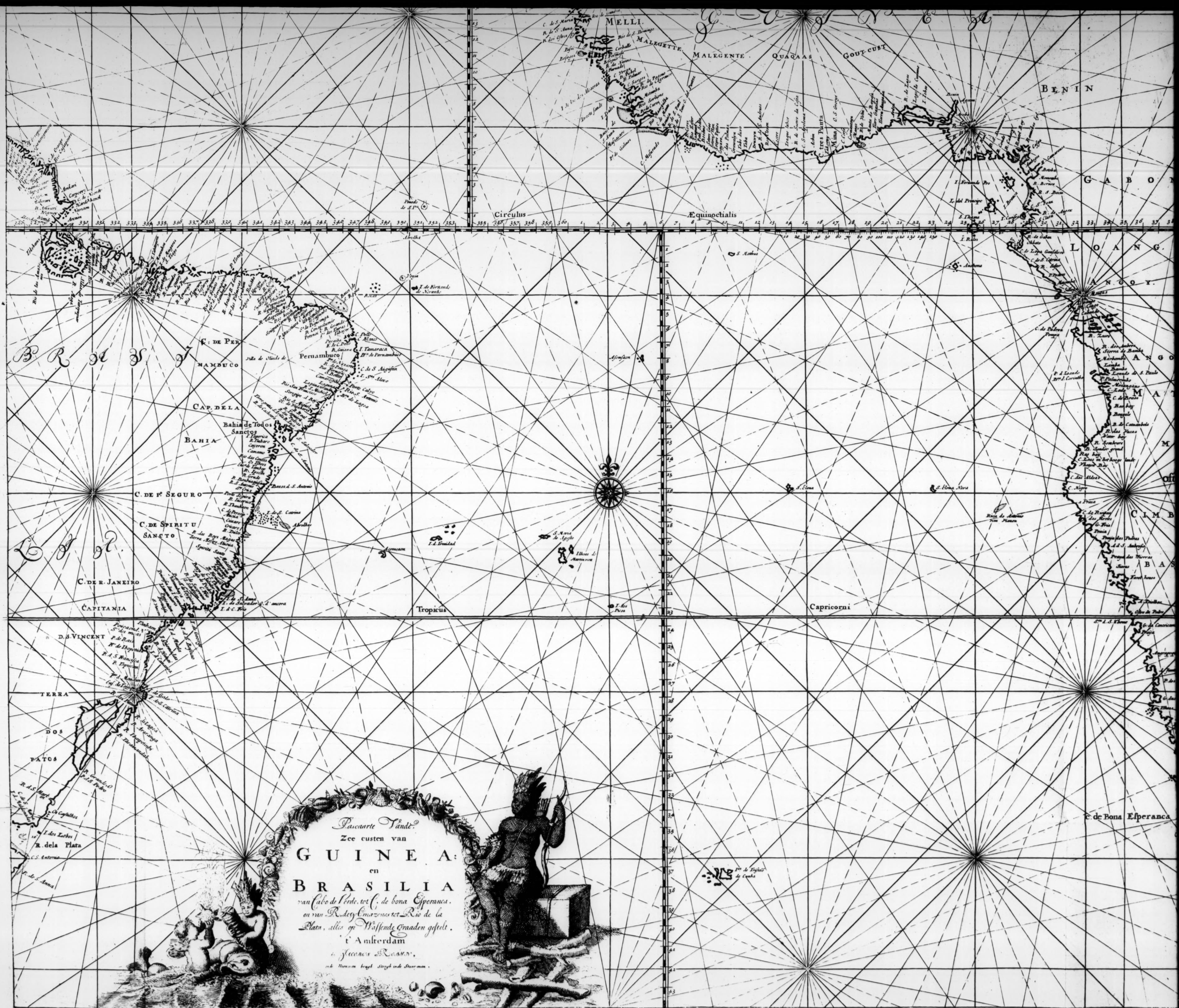
Pascaarte Tande.
Zee custen van
GUINEA:
en
BRASILIA
van Cabo de Verde, tot C. de bona Esperança.
en van R. deq. Equatoria tot Rio de la
Plata, alles op Wafsende Graaden gesteld.
t' Amsterdam
J. H. W. A. R. 1707.

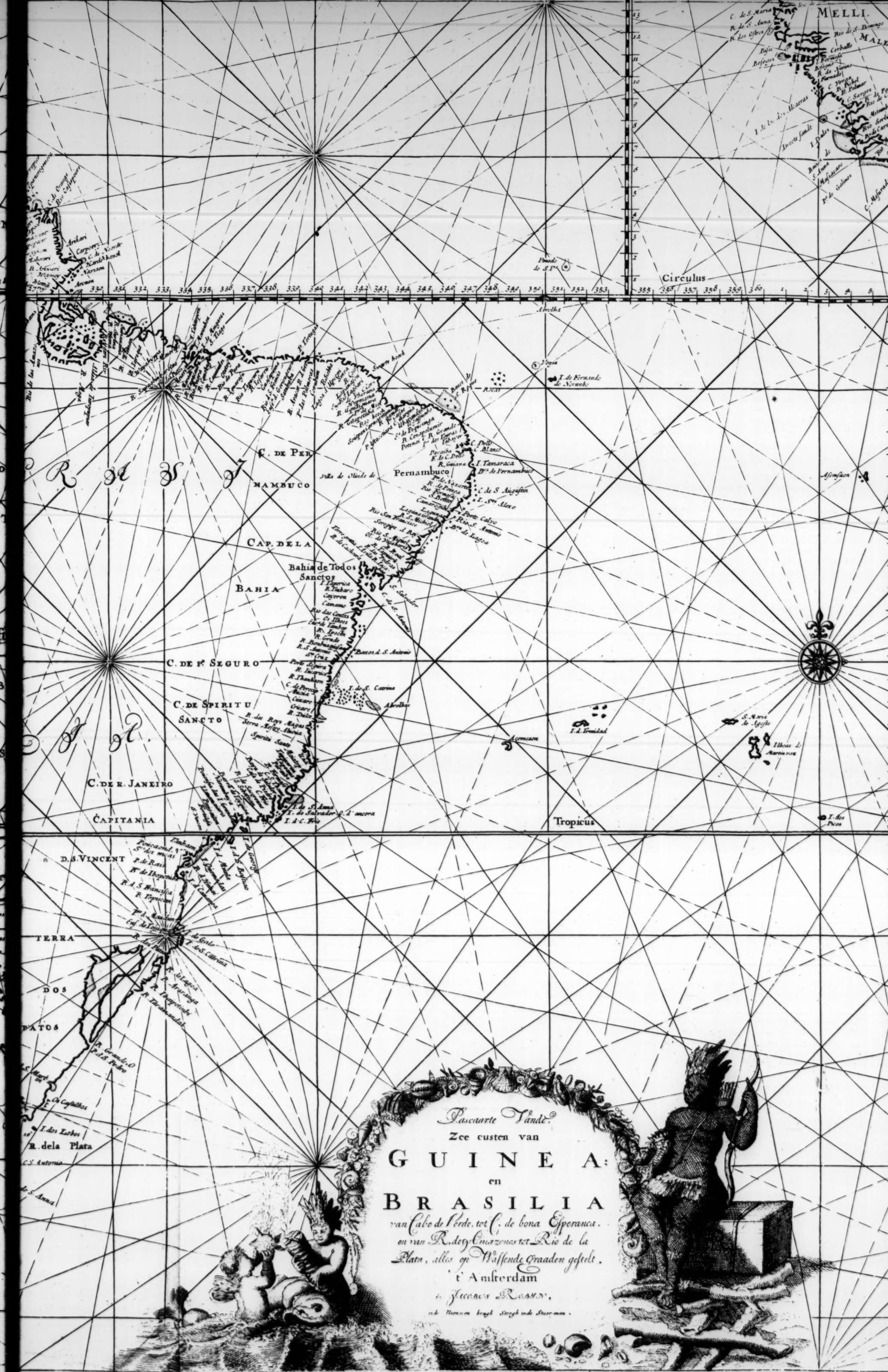


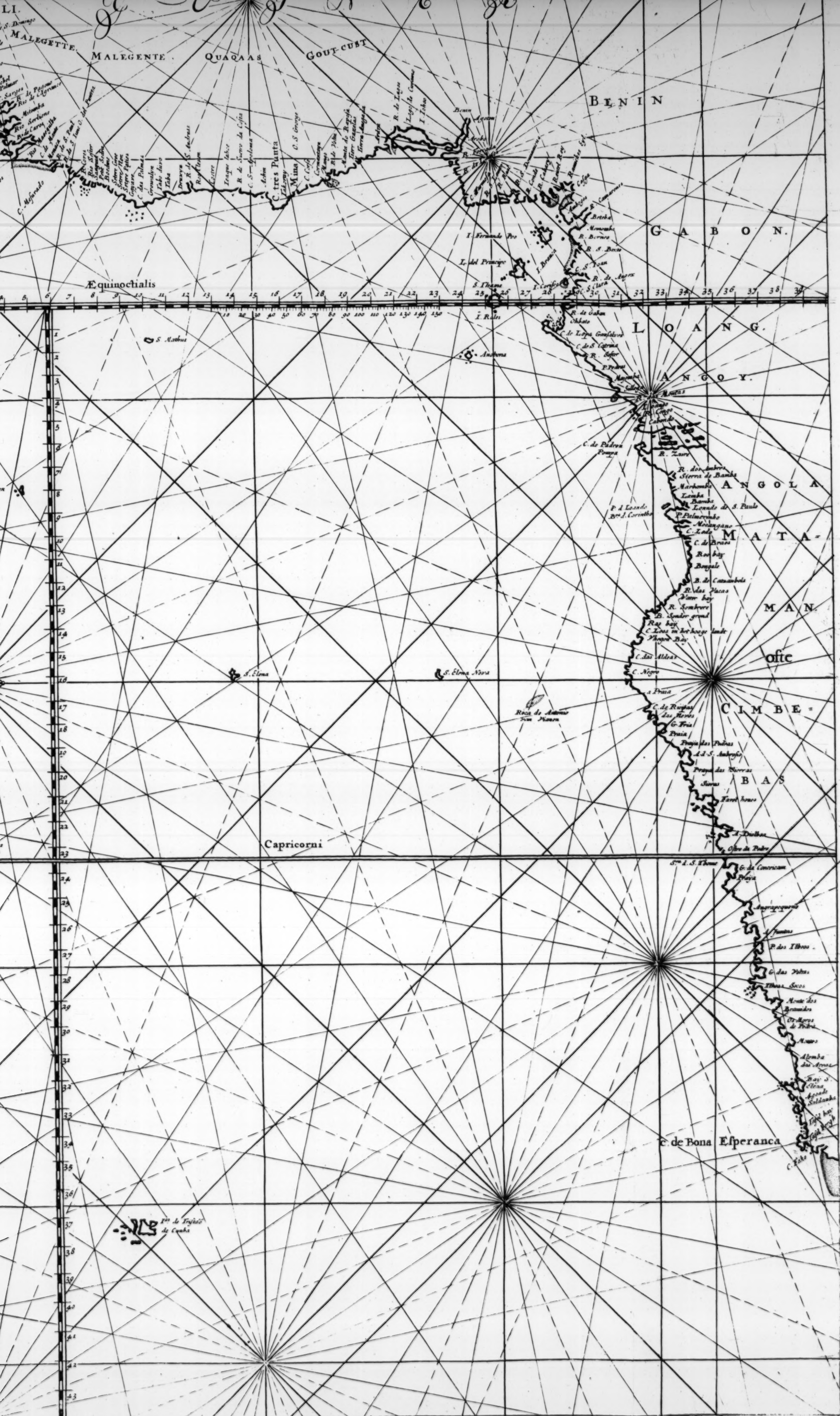














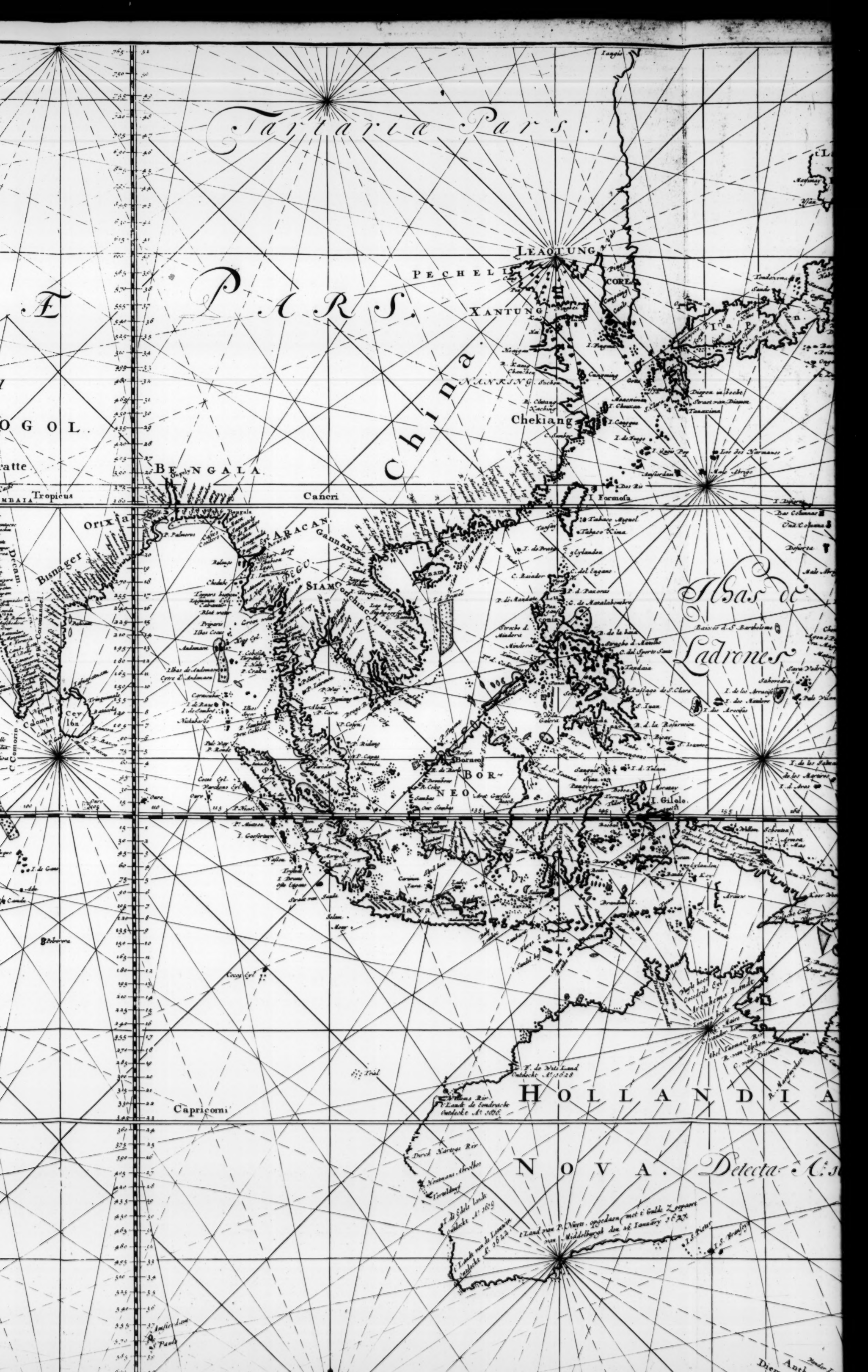




Nieuwe waslende Graet kaart van
OOST INDIEN.
van d. C. d. Bona Esperanca
tot t' Lant Efo.

T. Amsterdam.
gedrukt by
I. Robyn.







Nieuwe wasfende Graet kaert van
OOSTINDIEN.

van d.C. d. Bona Esperanca
tot t Lant Efo.

T. Amsterdam.

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I. Robyn.







Nieuwe waslende Graet kaert van
OOST INDIE.

van d. c. d. Bona Esperanca
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T. Amsterdam.
Gedruckt by
I. Robyn.



DE S I E





Nieuwe waslende Graet kaart van
OOST INDIEN.

van d.C. d. Bona Esperanca
tot t Lant Efo.

T. Amsterdam
gedrukt by
I. Robyn.

O O S T I N D I E

Persia

Mogol

PARS.

China

LEAOTUNG

PECHELI

XANTUNG

Chekiang

CORLA

YEN

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AFRICAE

PARS.

MOZAMBIQUE

SOFFALA

El Cabo de Bona Esperanca

El Cabo de Bona Esperanca

El Cabo de Bona Esperanca

El Cabo de Bona Esperanca

ARABIA FELIX

MAGADOXA

MOMBASA

MOZAMBIQUE

SOFFALA

El Cabo de Bona Esperanca

El Cabo de Bona Esperanca

El Cabo de Bona Esperanca

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El Cabo de Bona Esperanca

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El Cabo de Bona Esperanca

El Cabo de Bona Esperanca

HOLLANDIA

NOVA. Delicta. C. 50.

NOVA. Delicta. C. 50.

NOVA. Delicta. C. 50.

NOVA. Delicta. C. 50.

NOVA. Delicta. C. 50.

NOVA. Delicta. C. 50.

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NOVA. Delicta. C. 50.

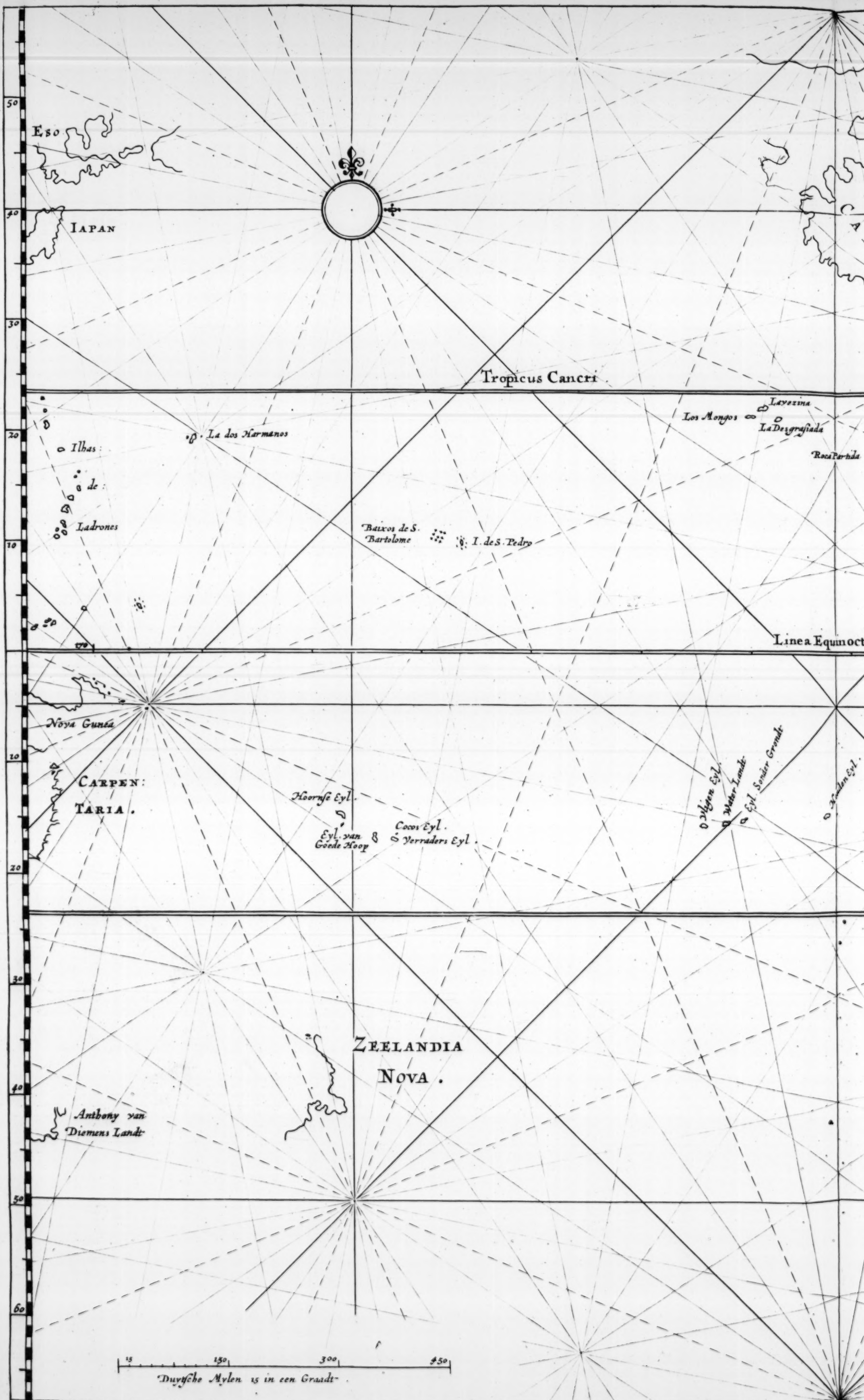
NOVA. Delicta. C. 50.

Nieuwe waerfende Graet kaart van
OOST INDIEN.
 van d. c. d. Bona Esperanca
 tot t. Lant Efo.
 T. Amsterdam.
 Gedrukt by
 I. Robyn.

The map is a detailed historical representation of the East Indies region. It features a grid of latitude and longitude lines, with the equator and tropics clearly marked. The map is oriented with North at the top. The title, 'Nieuwe waerfende Graet kaart van OOST INDIEN', is prominently displayed at the top. Below the title, the publisher's information is provided: 'T. Amsterdam. Gedrukt by I. Robyn.' The map includes a compass rose in the top left corner and a decorative vignette in the top right corner. The map is labeled with various regions and cities, including Persia, Mogol, China, and the East Indies. The map is a historical representation of the East Indies region, showing the eastern part of Africa, the Indian Ocean, and Southeast Asia. It includes a compass rose in the top left corner and a decorative vignette in the top right corner. The map is labeled with various regions and cities, including Persia, Mogol, China, and the East Indies. The map is a historical representation of the East Indies region, showing the eastern part of Africa, the Indian Ocean, and Southeast Asia. It includes a compass rose in the top left corner and a decorative vignette in the top right corner. The map is labeled with various regions and cities, including Persia, Mogol, China, and the East Indies.







P A S K A E R T E
 Beschreyen door ARENT ROGGEVEEN
 Met Octroy.
 van de H. M. Staten Generael.
 over Zyn Geoctroyeerde Zuyt Zee
 t'Amsterdam.
 By de Wed: Pieter Goos.

